

ACTIVIN RECEPTOR-LIKE KINASES, PROTEINS HAVING  
SERINE THREONINE KINASE DOMAINS AND THEIR USE.

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Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to proteins having serine/threonine kinase domains, corresponding nucleic acid molecules, and their use.

Background of the Invention

10 The transforming growth factor- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ) superfamily consists of a family of structurally-related proteins, including three different mammalian isoforms of TGF- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ 1,  $\beta$ 2 and  $\beta$ 3), activins, inhibins, müllerian-inhibiting substance and bone morphogenic proteins (BMPs) (for reviews see Roberts and Sporn, (1990) Peptide Growth Factors and Their Receptors, Pt.1, Sporn and Roberts, eds. (Berlin: Springer - Verlag) pp 419-472; Moses et al (1990) Cell 63, 245-247). The proteins of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily have a wide variety of biological activities. TGF- $\beta$  acts as a growth inhibitor for many cell types and appears to play a central role in the regulation of embryonic development, tissue regeneration, immuno-regulation, as well as in fibrosis and carcinogenesis (Roberts and Sporn (199) see above).

25 Activins and inhibins were originally identified as factors which regulate secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone secretion (Vale et al (1990) Peptide Growth Factors and Their Receptors, Pt.2, Sporn and Roberts, eds. (Berlin: Springer-Verlag) pp.211-248). Activins were also shown to induce the differentiation of haematopoietic progenitor cells (Murata et al (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 2434 - 2438; Eto et al (1987) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 142, 1095-1103) and induce mesoderm formation in Xenopus embryos (Smith et al (1990) Nature 345, 729-731; van den Eijnden-Van Raaij et al (1990) Nature 345, 732-734).

35 BMPs or osteogenic proteins which induce the formation of bone and cartilage when implanted subcutaneously (Wozney et al (1988) Science 242, 1528-1534), facilitate neuronal

differentiation (Paralkar et al (1992) J. Cell Biol. 119, 1721-1728) and induce monocyte chemotaxis (Cunningham et al (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89, 11740-11744). Müllerian-inhibiting substance induces regression of the  
5 Müllerian duct in the male reproductive system (Cate et al (1986) Cell 45, 685-698), and a glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor enhances survival of midbrain dopaminergic neurons (Lin et al (1993) Science 260, 1130-1132). The action of these growth factors is mediated  
10 through binding to specific cell surface receptors.

Within this family, TGF- $\beta$  receptors have been most thoroughly characterized. By covalently cross-linking radio-labelled TGF- $\beta$  to cell surface molecules followed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of the affinity-labelled  
15 complexes, three distinct size classes of cell surface proteins (in most cases) have been identified, denoted receptor type I (53 kd), type II (75 kd), type III or betaglycan (a 300 kd proteoglycan with a 120 kd core protein) (for a review see Massague (1992) Cell 69 1067-1070) and more recently endoglin (a homodimer of two 95 kd subunits) (Cheifetz et al (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267 19027-19030). Current evidence suggests that type I and type II receptors are directly involved in receptor signal transduction (Segarini et al (1989) Mol. Endo., 3, 261-272; Laiho et al (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266, 9100-9112) and may  
20 form a heteromeric complex; the type II receptor is needed for the binding of TGF- $\beta$  to the type I receptor and the type I receptor is needed for the signal transduction induced by the type II receptor (Wrana et al (1992) Cell, 71, 1003-1004). The type III receptor and endoglin may  
30 have more indirect roles, possibly by facilitating the binding of ligand to type II receptors (Wang et al (1991) Cell, 67 797-805; López-Casillas et al (1993) Cell, 73 1435-1444).

35 Binding analyses with activin A and BMP4 have led to the identification of two co-existing cross-linked affinity complexes of 50-60 kDa and 70-80 kDa on responsive cells

(Hino et al (1989) J. Biol. Chem. 264, 10309 - 10314; Mathews and Vale (1991), Cell 68, 775-785; Paralker et al (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87, 8913-8917). By analogy with TGF- $\beta$  receptors they are thought to be signalling receptors and have been named type I and type II receptors.

Among the type II receptors for the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily of proteins, the cDNA for the activin type II receptor (Act RII) was the first to be cloned (Mathews and Vale (1991) Cell 65, 973-982). The predicted structure of the receptor was shown to be a transmembrane protein with an intracellular serine/threonine kinase domain. The activin receptor is related to the C. elegans daf-1 gene product, but the ligand is currently unknown (Georgi et al (1990) Cell 61, 635-645). Thereafter, another form of the activin type II receptor (activin type IIB receptor), of which there are different splicing variants (Mathews et al (1992), Science 225, 1702-1705; Attisano et al (1992) Cell 68, 97-108), and the TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor (TBR II) (Lin et al (1992) Cell 68, 775-785) were cloned, both of which have putative serine/threonine kinase domains.

#### Summary of the Invention

The present invention involves the discovery of related novel peptides, including peptides having the activity of those defined herein as SEQ ID Nos. 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Their discovery is based on the realisation that receptor serine/threonine kinases form a new receptor family, which may include the type II receptors for other proteins in the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily. To ascertain whether there were other members of this family of receptors, a protocol was designed to clone ActRII/daf I related cDNAs. This approach made use of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), using degenerate primers based upon the amino-acid sequence similarity between kinase domains of the mouse activin type II receptor and daf-I gene products.

This strategy resulted in the isolation of a new family of receptor kinases called Activin receptor like kinases (ALK's) 1-6. These cDNAs showed an overall 33-39% sequence similarity with ActRII and TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor and 40-92% sequence similarity towards each other in the kinase domains.

Soluble receptors according to the invention comprise at least predominantly the extracellular domain. These can be selected from the information provided herein, prepared in conventional manner, and used in any manner associated with the invention.

Antibodies to the peptides described herein may be raised in conventional manner. By selecting unique sequences of the peptides, antibodies having desired specificity can be obtained.

The antibodies may be monoclonal, prepared in known manner. In particular, monoclonal antibodies to the extracellular domain are of potential value in therapy.

Products of the invention are useful in diagnostic methods, e.g. to determine the presence in a sample for an analyte binding therewith, such as in an antagonist assay. Conventional techniques, e.g. an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, may be used.

Products of the invention having a specific receptor activity can be used in therapy, e.g. to modulate conditions associated with activin or TGF- $\beta$  activity. Such conditions include fibrosis, e.g. liver cirrhosis and pulmonary fibrosis, cancer, rheumatoid arthritis and glomeronephritis.

### 30 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows the alignment of the serine/threonine (S/T) kinase domains (I-VIII) of related receptors from transmembrane proteins, including embodiments of the present invention. The nomenclature of the subdomains is accordingly to Hanks *et al* (1988).

Figures 2A to 2D shows the sequences and characteristics of the respective primers used in the

initial PCR reactions. The nucleic acid sequences are also given as SEQ ID Nos. 19 to 22.

Figure 3 is a comparison of the amino-acid sequences of human activin type II receptor (Act R-II), mouse activin type IIB receptor (Act R-IIB), human TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor (TBR-II), human TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor (ALK-5), human activin receptor type IA (ALK-2), and type IB (ALK-4), ALKs 1 & 3 and mouse ALK-6.

Figure 4 shows, schematically, the structures for Daf-1, Act R-II, Act R-IIB, TBR-II, TBR-I/ALK-5, ALK's -1, -2 (Act RIA), -3, -4 (Act RIB) & -6.

Figure 5 shows the sequence alignment of the cysteine-rich domains of the ALKs, TBR-II, Act R-II, Act R-IIB and daf-1 receptors.

Figure 6 is a comparison of kinase domains of serine/threonine kinases, showing the percentage amino-acid identity of the kinase domains.

Figure 7 shows the pairwise alignment relationship between the kinase domains of the receptor serine/threonine kinases. The dendrogram was generated using the Jotun-Hein alignment program (Hein (1990) Meth. Enzymol. 183, 626-645).

#### Brief Description of the Sequence Listings

Sequences 1 and 2 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-1 (clone HP57).

Sequences 3 and 4 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-2 (clone HP53).

Sequences 5 and 6 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-3 (clone ONF5).

Sequences 7 and 8 the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-4 (clone 11H8), complemented with PCR product encoding extracellular domain.

Sequences 9 and 10 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-5 (clone EMBLA).

Sequences 11 and 12 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for mALK-1 (clone AM6).

Sequences 13 and 14 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for mALK-3 (clones ME-7 and ME-D).

Sequences 15 and 16 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for mALK-4 (clone 8a1).

Sequences 17 and 18 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for mALK-6 (clone ME-6).

Sequence 19 (B1-S) is a sense primer, extracellular domain, cysteine-rich region, BamHI site at 5' end, 28-mer, 64-fold degeneracy.

Sequence 20 (B3-S) is a sense primer, kinase domain II, BamHI site at 5' end, 25-mer, 162-fold degeneracy.

Sequence 21 (B7-S) is a sense primer, kinase domain VIB, S/T kinase specific residues, BamHI site at 5' end, 24-mer, 288-fold degeneracy.

Sequence 22 (E8-AS) is an anti-sense primer, kinase domain, S/T kinase-specific residues EcoRI site at 5' end, 20-mer, 18-fold degeneracy.

Sequence 23 is an oligonucleotide probe.

Sequence 24 is a 5' primer.

Sequence 25 is a 3' primer.

Sequence 26 is a consensus sequence in Subdomain I.

Sequences 27 and 28 are novel sequence motifs in Subdomain VIB.

Sequence 29 is a novel sequence motif in Subdomain VIII.

#### Description of the Invention

As described in more detail below, nucleic acid sequences have been isolated, coding for a new sub-family of serine/threonine receptor kinases. The term nucleic acid molecules as used herein refers to any sequence which codes for the murine, human or mammalian form, amino-acid sequences of which are presented herein. It is understood that the well known phenomenon of codon degeneracy provides for a great deal of sequence variation and all such varieties are included within the scope of this invention.

The nucleic acid sequences described herein may be used to clone the respective genomic DNA sequences in order to study the genes' structure and regulation. The murine and human cDNA or genomic sequences can also be used to  
5 isolate the homologous genes from other mammalian species. The mammalian DNA sequences can be used to study the receptors' functions in various in vitro and in vivo model systems.

As exemplified below for ALK-5 cDNA, it is also  
10 recognised that, given the sequence information provided herein, the artisan could easily combine the molecules with a pertinent promoter in a vector, so as to produce a cloning vehicle for expression of the molecule. The promoter and coding molecule must be operably linked via  
15 any of the well-recognized and easily-practised methodologies for so doing. The resulting vectors, as well as the isolated nucleic acid molecules themselves, may be used to transform prokaryotic cells (e.g. E. coli), or transfect eukaryotes such as yeast (S. cerevisiae), PAE, COS or CHO cell lines. Other appropriate expression  
20 systems will also be apparent to the skilled artisan.

Several methods may be used to isolate the ligands for the ALKs. As shown for ALK-5 cDNA, cDNA clones encoding the active open reading frames can be subcloned into  
25 expression vectors and transfected into eukaryotic cells, for example COS cells. The transfected cells which can express the receptor can be subjected to binding assays for radioactively-labelled members of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily (TGF- $\beta$ , activins, inhibins, bone morphogenic proteins and müllerian-inhibiting substances), as it may be expected  
30 that the receptors will bind members of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily. Various biochemical or cell-based assays can be designed to identify the ligands, in tissue extracts or conditioned media, for receptors in which a ligand is not  
35 known. Antibodies raised to the receptors may also be used to identify the ligands, using the immunoprecipitation of the cross-linked complexes. Alternatively, purified

receptor could be used to isolate the ligands using an affinity-based approach. The determination of the expression patterns of the receptors may also aid in the isolation of the ligand. These studies may be carried out using ALK DNA or RNA sequences as probes to perform in situ hybridisation studies.

The use of various model systems or structural studies should enable the rational development of specific agonists and antagonists useful in regulating receptor function. It may be envisaged that these can be peptides, mutated ligands, antibodies or other molecules able to interact with the receptors.

The foregoing provides examples of the invention Applicants intend to claim which includes, inter alia, isolated nucleic acid molecules coding for activin receptor-like kinases (ALKs), as defined herein. These include such sequences isolated from mammalian species such as mouse, human, rat, rabbit and monkey.

The following description relates to specific embodiments. It will be understood that the specification and examples are illustrative but not limitative of the present invention and that other embodiments within the spirit and scope of the invention will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art.

#### Preparation of mRNA and Construction of a cDNA Library

For construction of a cDNA library, poly (A)<sup>+</sup> RNA was isolated from a human erythroleukemia cell line (HEL 92.1.7) obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC TIB 180). These cells were chosen as they have been shown to respond to both activin and TGF- $\beta$ . Moreover leukaemic cells have proved to be rich sources for the cloning of novel receptor tyrosine kinases (Partanen *et al* (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87, 8913-8917 and (1992) Mol. Cell. Biol. 12, 1698-1707). (Total) RNA was prepared by the guanidinium isothiocyanate method (Chirgwin *et al* (1979) Biochemistry 18, 5294-5299). mRNA was selected using the poly-A or poly AT tract mRNA isolation kit



(Promega, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.) as described by the manufacturers, or purified through an oligo (dT)-cellulose column as described by Aviv and Leder (1972) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 69, 1408-1412. The isolated mRNA was used for the synthesis of random primed (Amersham) cDNA, that was used to make a  $\lambda$ gt10 library with  $1 \times 10^5$  independent cDNA clones using the Riboclone cDNA synthesis system (Promega) and  $\lambda$ gt10 in vitro packaging kit (Amersham) according to the manufacturers' procedures. An amplified oligo (dT) primed human placenta  $\lambda$ ZAPII cDNA library of  $5 \times 10^5$  independent clones was used. Poly (A)<sup>+</sup> RNA isolated from AG1518 human foreskin fibroblasts was used to prepare a primary random primed  $\lambda$ ZAPII cDNA library of  $1.5 \times 10^6$  independent clones using the RiboClone cDNA synthesis system and Gigapack Gold II packaging extract (Stratagene). In addition, a primary oligo (dT) primed human foreskin fibroblast  $\lambda$ gt10 cDNA library (Claesson-Welsh et al (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 86 4917-4912) was prepared. An amplified oligo (dT) primed HEL cell  $\lambda$ gt11 cDNA library of  $1.5 \times 10^6$  independent clones (Poncz et al (1987) Blood 69 219-223) was used. A twelve-day mouse embryo  $\lambda$ EX10x cDNA library was obtained from Novagen (Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.); a mouse placenta  $\lambda$ ZAPII cDNA library was also used.

#### 25 Generation of cDNA Probes by PCR

For the generation of cDNA probes by PCR (Lee et al (1988) Science 239, 1288-1291) degenerate PCR primers were constructed based upon the amino-acid sequence similarity between the mouse activin type II receptor (Mathews and Vale (1991) Cell 65, 973-982) and daf-1 (George et al (1990) Cell 61, 635-645) in the kinase domains II and VIII. Figure 1 shows the aligned serine/threonine kinase domains (I-VIII), of four related receptors of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily, i.e. hTBR-II, mActR-IIB, mActR-II and the daf-1 gene product, using the nomenclature of the subdomains according to Hanks et al (1988) Science 241, 45-52.

Several considerations were applied in the design of the PCR primers. The sequences were taken from regions of homology between the activin type II receptor and the *daf-1* gene product, with particular emphasis on residues that confer serine/threonine specificity (see Table 2) and on residues that are shared by transmembrane kinase proteins and not by cytoplasmic kinases. The primers were designed so that each primer of a PCR set had an approximately similar GC composition, and so that self complementarity and complementarity between the 3' ends of the primer sets were avoided. Degeneracy of the primers was kept as low as possible, in particular avoiding serine, leucine and arginine residues (6 possible codons), and human codon preference was applied. Degeneracy was particularly avoided at the 3' end as, unlike the 5' end, where mismatches are tolerated, mismatches at the 3' end dramatically reduce the efficiency of PCR.

In order to facilitate directional subcloning, restriction enzyme sites were included at the 5' end of the primers, with a GC clamp, which permits efficient restriction enzyme digestion. The primers utilised are shown in Figure 2. Oligonucleotides were synthesized using Gene assembler plus (Pharmacia - LKB) according to the manufacturers instructions.

The mRNA prepared from HEL cells as described above was reverse-transcribed into cDNA in the presence of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 8 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 30 mM KCl, 10 mM dithiothreitol, 2mM nucleotide triphosphates, excess oligo (dT) primers and 34 units of AMV reverse transcriptase at 42°C for 2 hours in 40 µl of reaction volume. Amplification by PCR was carried out with a 7.5% aliquot (3 µl) of the reverse-transcribed mRNA, in the presence of 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 M MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.01% gelatin, 0.2 mM nucleotide triphosphates, 1 µM of both sense and antisense primers and 2.5 units of Taq polymerase (Perkin Elmer Cetus) in 100 µl reaction volume. Amplifications were performed on a thermal cycler (Perkin Elmer Cetus)

using the following program: first 5 thermal cycles with denaturation for 1 minute at 94°C, annealing for 1 minute at 50°C, a 2 minute ramp to 55°C and elongation for 1 minute at 72°C, followed by 20 cycles of 1 minute at 94°C, 30  
5 seconds at 55°C and 1 minute at 72°C. A second round of PCR was performed with 3 µl of the first reaction as a template. This involved 25 thermal cycles, each composed of 94°C (1 min), 55°C (0.5 min), 72°C (1 min).

General procedures such as purification of nucleic  
10 acids, restriction enzyme digestion, gel electrophoresis, transfer of nucleic acid to solid supports and subcloning were performed essentially according to established procedures as described by Sambrook *et al.*, (1989), Molecular cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Cold Spring  
15 Harbor Laboratory (Cold Spring Harbor, New York, USA).

Samples of the PCR products were digested with BamHI and EcoRI and subsequently fractionated by low melting point agarose gel electrophoresis. Bands corresponding to the approximate expected sizes, (see Table 1: ≈460 bp for  
20 primer pair B3-S and E8-AS and ≈ 140 bp for primer pair B7-S and E8-AS) were excised from the gel and the DNA was purified. Subsequently, these fragments were ligated into pUC19 (Yanisch-Perron *et al.* (1985) Gene 33, 103-119), which had been previously linearised with BamHI and EcoRI and  
25 transformed into *E. coli* strain DH5α using standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*). Individual clones were sequenced using standard double-stranded sequencing techniques and the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method as described by Sanger *et al.* (1977) Proc. Natl.  
30 Acad. Sci. USA 74, 5463-5467, and T7 DNA polymerase.

Employing Reverse Transcriptase PCR on HEL mRNA with the primer pair B3-S and E8-AS, three PCR products were obtained, termed 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3, that corresponded to novel genes. Using the primer pair B7-S and E8-AS, an  
35 additional novel PCR product was obtained termed 5.2.

TABLE 1

NAME OF PCR PRODUCT	PRIMERS	INSERT SIZE (bp)	SIZE OF DNA FRAGMENT IN mActRII/hTSRII CLONES (bp)	SEQUENCE IDENTITY WITH SEQUENCE mActRII/hTSRII (%)	SEQUENCE IDENTITY BETWEEN mActRII and TBR-II (%)
11.1	B3-S/E8-AS	460	460	46/40	42
11.2	B3-S/E8-AS	460	460	49/44	47
11.3	B3-S/E8-AS	460	460	44/36	48
11.29	B3-S/E8-AS	460	460	ND/100	ND
9.2	B1-S/E8-AS	800	795	100/ND	ND
5.2	B7-S/E8-AS	140	143	40/38	60

#### 15 Isolation of cDNA Clones

The PCR products obtained were used to screen various cDNA libraries described supra. Labelling of the inserts of PCR products was performed using random priming method (Feinberg and Vogelstein (1983) Anal. Biochem, 132 6-13) using the Megaprime DNA labelling system (Amersham). The oligonucleotide derived from the sequence of the PCR product 5.2 was labelled by phosphorylation with T4 polynucleotide kinase following standard protocols (Sambrook et al, supra). Hybridization and purification of positive bacteriophages were performed using standard molecular biological techniques.

The double-stranded DNA clones were all sequenced using the dideoxynucleotide chain-termination method as described by Sanger et al, supra, using T7 DNA polymerase (Pharmacia - LKB) or Sequenase (U.S. Biochemical Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.). Compressions of nucleotides were resolved using 7-deaza-GTP (U.S. Biochemical Corp.) DNA sequences were analyzed using the DNA STAR computer program (DNA STAR Ltd. U.K.). Analyses of the sequences obtained revealed the existence of six

distinct putative receptor serine/threonine kinases which have been named ALK 1-6.

To clone cDNA for ALK-1 the oligo (dT) primed human placenta cDNA library was screened with a radiolabelled  
5 insert derived from the PCR product 11.3; based upon their restriction enzyme digestion patterns, three different types of clones with approximate insert sizes. of 1.7 kb, 2 kb & 3.5 kb were identified. The 2 kb clone, named HP57, was chosen as representative of this class and  
10 subjected to complete sequencing. Sequence analysis of ALK-1 revealed a sequence of 1984 nucleotides including a poly-A tail (SEQ ID No. 1). The longest open reading frame encodes a protein of 503 amino-acids, with high sequence similarity to receptor serine/threonine kinases (see  
15 below). The first methionine codon, the putative translation start site, is at nucleotide 283-285 and is preceded by an in-frame stop codon. This first ATG is in a more favourable context for translation initiation (Kozak (1987) Nucl. Acids Res., 15, 8125-8148) than the second and  
20 third in-frame ATG at nucleotides 316-318 and 325-327. The putative initiation codon is preceded by a 5' untranslated sequence of 282 nucleotides that is GC-rich (80% GC), which is not uncommon for growth factor receptors (Kozak (1991) J. Cell Biol., 115, 887-903). The 3' untranslated sequence  
25 comprises 193 nucleotides and ends with a poly-A tail. No bona fide poly-A addition signal is found, but there is a sequence (AATACA), 17-22 nucleotides upstream of the poly-A tail, which may serve as a poly-A addition signal.

ALK-2 cDNA was cloned by screening an amplified oligo  
30 (dT) primed human placenta cDNA library with a radiolabelled insert derived from the PCR product 11.2. Two clones, termed HP53 and HP64, with insert sizes of 2.7 kb and 2.4 kb respectively, were identified and their sequences were determined. No sequence difference in the  
35 overlapping clones was found, suggesting they are both derived from transcripts of the same gene.

Sequence analysis of cDNA clone HP53 (SEQ ID No. 3) revealed a sequence of 2719 nucleotides with a poly-A tail. The longest open reading frame encodes a protein of 509 amino-acids. The first ATG at nucleotides 104-106 agrees favourably with Kozak's consensus sequence with an A at position 3. This ATG is preceded in-frame by a stop codon. There are four ATG codons in close proximity further downstream, which agree with the Kozak's consensus sequence (Kozak, supra), but according to Kozak's scanning model the first ATG is predicted to be the translation start site. The 5' untranslated sequence is 103 nucleotides. The 3' untranslated sequence of 1089 nucleotides contains a polyadenylation signal located 9-14 nucleotides upstream from the poly-A tail. The cDNA clone HP64 lacks 498 nucleotides from the 5' end compared to HP53, but the sequence extended at the 3' end with 190 nucleotides and poly-A tail is absent. This suggests that different polyadenylation sites occur for ALK-2. In Northern blots, however, only one transcript was detected (see below).

The cDNA for human ALK-3 was cloned by initially screening an oligo (dT) primed human foreskin fibroblast cDNA library with an oligonucleotide (SEQ ID No. 23) derived from the PCR product 5.2. One positive cDNA clone with an insert size of 3 kb, termed ON11, was identified. However, upon partial sequencing, it appeared that this clone was incomplete; it encodes only part of the kinase domain and lacks the extracellular domain. The most 5' sequence of ON11, a 540 nucleotide XbaI restriction fragment encoding a truncated kinase domain, was subsequently used to probe a random primed fibroblast cDNA library from which one cDNA clone with an insert size of 3 kb, termed ONF5, was isolated (SEQ ID No. 5). Sequence analysis of ONF5 revealed a sequence of 2932 nucleotides without a poly-A tail, suggesting that this clone was derived by internal priming. The longest open reading frame codes for a protein of 532 amino-acids. The first ATG codon which is compatible with Kozak's consensus

sequence (Kozak, supra), is at 310-312 nucleotides and is preceded by an in-frame stop codon. The 5' and 3' untranslated sequences are 309 and 1027 nucleotides long, respectively.

5 ALK-4 cDNA was identified by screening a human oligo (dT) primed human erythroleukemia cDNA library with the radiolabelled insert of the PCR product 11.1 as a probe. One cDNA clone, termed 11H8, was identified with an insert size of 2 kb (SEQ ID No. 7). An open reading frame was  
10 found encoding a protein sequence of 383 amino-acids encoding a truncated extracellular domain with high similarity to receptor serine/threonine kinases. The 3' untranslated sequence is 818 nucleotides and does not contain a poly-A tail, suggesting that the cDNA was  
15 internally primed. cDNA encoding the complete extracellular domain (nucleotides 1-366) was obtained from HEL cells by RT-PCR with 5' primer (SEQ ID No. 24) derived in part from sequence at translation start site of SKR-2 (a cDNA sequence deposited in GenBank data base, accession  
20 number L10125, that is identical in part to ALK-4) and 3' primer (SEQ ID No. 25) derived from 11H8 cDNA clone.

ALK-5 was identified by screening the random primed HEL cell  $\lambda$ gt 10 cDNA library with the PCR product 11.1 as a probe. This yielded one positive clone termed EMBLA  
25 (insert size of 5.3 kb with 2 internal EcoRI sites). Nucleotide sequencing revealed an open reading frame of 1509 bp, coding for 503 amino-acids. The open reading frame was flanked by a 5' untranslated sequence of 76 bp, and a 3' untranslated sequence of 3.7 kb which was not  
30 completely sequenced. The nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of ALK-5 are shown in SEQ ID Nos. 9 and 10. In the 5' part of the open reading frame, only one ATG codon was found; this codon fulfils the rules of translation initiation (Kozak, supra). An in-frame stop  
35 codon was found at nucleotides (-54)-(-52) in the 5' untranslated region. The predicted ATG start codon is followed by a stretch of hydrophobic amino-acid residues

which has characteristics of a cleavable signal sequence. Therefore, the first ATG codon is likely to be used as a translation initiation site. A preferred cleavage site for the signal peptidase, according to von Heijne (1986) Nucl. Acid. Res. 14, 4683-4690, is located between amino-acid residues 24 and 25. The calculated molecular mass of the primary translated product of the ALK-5 without signal sequence is 53,646 Da.

Screening of the mouse embryo  $\lambda$ EX Iox cDNA library using PCR, product 11.1 as a probe yielded 20 positive clones. DNAs from the positive clones obtained from this library were digested with EcoRI and HindIII, electrophoretically separated on a 1.3% agarose gel and transferred to nitrocellulose filters according to established procedures as described by Sambrook *et al*, *supra*. The filters were then hybridized with specific probes for human ALK-1 (nucleotide 288-670), ALK-2 (nucleotide 1-581), ALK-3 (nucleotide 79-824) or ALK-4 (nucleotide 1178-1967). Such analyses revealed that a clone termed ME-7 hybridised with the human ALK-3 probe. However, nucleotide sequencing revealed that this clone was incomplete, and lacked the 5' part of the translated region. Screening the same cDNA library with a probe corresponding to the extracellular domain of human ALK-3 (nucleotides 79-824) revealed the clone ME-D. This clone was isolated and the sequence was analyzed. Although this clone was incomplete in the 3' end of the translated region, ME-7 and ME-D overlapped and together covered the complete sequence of mouse ALK-3. The predicted amino-acid sequence of mouse ALK-3 is very similar to the human sequence; only 8 amino-acid residues differ (98% identity; see SEQ ID No. 14) and the calculated molecular mass of the primary translated product without the putative signal sequence is 57,447 Da.

Of the clones obtained from the initial library screening with PCR product 11.1, four clones hybridized to the probe corresponding to the conserved kinase domain of



ALK-4 but not to probes from more divergent parts of ALK-1 to -4. Analysis of these clones revealed that they have an identical sequence which differs from those of ALK-1 to -5 and was termed ALK-6. The longest clone ME6 with a 2.0 kb insert was completely sequenced yielding a 1952 bp fragment consisting of an open reading frame of 1506 bp (502 amino-acids), flanked by a 5' untranslated sequence of 186 bp, and a 3' untranslated sequence of 160 bp. The nucleotide and predicted amino-acid sequences of mouse ALK-6 are shown in SEQ ID Nos. 17 and 18. No polyadenylation signal was found in the 3' untranslated region of ME6, indicating that the cDNA was internally primed in the 3' end. Only one ATG codon was found in the 5' part of the open reading frame, which fulfils the rules for translation initiation (Kozak, supra), and was preceded by an in-frame stop codon at nucleotides 163-165. However, a typical hydrophobic leader sequence was not observed at the N terminus of the translated region. Since there is no ATG codon and putative hydrophobic leader sequence, this ATG codon is likely to be used as a translation initiation site. The calculated molecular mass of the primary translated product with the putative signal sequence is 55,576 Da.

Mouse ALK-1 (clone AM6 with 1.9 kb insert) was obtained from the mouse placenta  $\lambda$ ZAPII cDNA library using human ALK-1 cDNA as a probe (see SEQ ID No. 11). Mouse ALK-4 (clone 8a1 with 2.3kb insert) was also obtained from this library using human ALK-4 cDNA library as a probe (SEQ ID No. 15).

To summarise, clones HP22, HP57, ONF1, ONF3, ONF4 and HP29 encode the same gene, ALK-1. Clone AM6 encodes mouse ALK-1. HP53, HP64 and HP84 encode the same gene, ALK-2. ONF5, ONF2 and ON11 encode the same gene ALK-3. ME-7 and ME-D encode the mouse counterpart of human ALK-3. 11H8 encodes a different gene ALK-4, whilst 8a1 encodes the mouse equivalent. EMBLA encodes ALK-5, and ME-6 encodes ALK-6.

The sequence alignment between the 6 ALK genes and TBR-II, mActR-II and ActR-IIB is shown in Figure 3. These molecules have a similar domain structure; an N-terminal predicted hydrophobic signal sequence (von Heijne (1986) Nucl. Acids Res. 14: 4683-4690) is followed by a relatively small extracellular cysteine-rich ligand binding domain, a single hydrophobic transmembrane region (Kyte & Doolittle (1982) J. Mol. Biol. 157, 105-132) and a C-terminal intracellular portion, which consists almost entirely of a kinase domain (Figures 3 and 4).

The extracellular domains of these receptors have cysteine-rich regions, but they show little sequence similarity; for example, less than 20% sequence identity is found between Daf-1, ActR-II, TBR-II and ALK-5. The ALKs appear to form a subfamily as they show higher sequence similarities (15-47% identity) in their extracellular domains. The extracellular domains of ALK-5 and ALK-4 have about 29% sequence identity. In addition, ALK-3 and ALK-6 share a high degree of sequence similarity in their extracellular domains (46% identity).

The positions of many of the cysteine residues in all receptors can be aligned, suggesting that the extracellular domains may adopt a similar structural configuration. See Figure 5 for ALKs-1,-2,-3 & -5. Each of the ALKs (except ALK-6) has a potential N-linked glycosylation site, the position of which is conserved between ALK-1 and ALK-2, and between ALK-3, ALK-4 and ALK-5 (see Figure 4).

The sequence similarities in the kinase domains between daf-1, ActR-II, TBR-II and ALK-5 are approximately 40%, whereas the sequence similarity between the ALKs 1 to 6 is higher (between 59% and 90%; see Figure 6). Pairwise comparison using the Jutun-Hein sequence alignment program (Hein (1990) Meth, Enzymol., 183, 626-645), between all family members, identifies the ALKs as a separate subclass among serine/threonine kinases (Figure 7).

The catalytic domains of kinases can be divided into 12 subdomains with stretches of conserved amino-acid

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10

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TABLE 2

KINASE	SUBDOMAINS	
	VIB	VIII
Serine/threonine kinase consensus	DLKPEN	G (T/S) XX (Y/F) X
5 Tyrosine kinase consensus	DLAARN	XP (I/V) (K/R) W (T/M)
Act R-II	DIKSKN	GTRRYM
Act R-IIB	DFKSKN	GTRRYM
TBR-II	DLKSSN	GTARYM
ALK-I	DFKSRN	GTKRYM
10 ALK -2, -3, -4, -5, & -6	DLKSKN	GTKRYM

The sequence motifs DLKSKN (Subdomain VIB) and GTKRYM (Subdomain VIII), that are found in most of the serine/threonine kinase receptors, agree well with the consensus sequences for all protein serine/threonine kinase receptors in these regions. In addition, these receptors, except for ALK-1, do not have a tyrosine residue surrounded by acidic residues between subdomains VII and VIII, which is common for tyrosine kinases. A unique characteristic of the members of the ALK serine/threonine kinase receptor family is the presence of two short inserts in the kinase

domain between subdomains VIA and VIB and between subdomains X and XI. In the intracellular domain, these regions, together with the juxtamembrane part and C-terminal tail, are the most divergent between family members (see Figures 3 and 4). Based on the sequence similarity with the type II receptors for TGF- $\beta$  and activin, the C termini of the kinase domains of ALKs -1 to -6 are set at Ser-495, Ser-501, Ser-527, Gln-500, Gln-498 and Ser-497, respectively.

#### 10 mRNA Expression

The distribution of ALK-1, -2, -3, -4 was determined by Northern blot analysis. A Northern blot filter with mRNAs from different human tissues was obtained from Clontech (Palo Alto, C.A.). The filters were hybridized with  $^{32}\text{P}$ -labelled probes at 42°C overnight in 50% formaldehyde, 5 x standard saline citrate (SSC; 1xSSC is 50mM sodium citrate, pH 7.0, 150 mM NaCl), 0.1% SDS, 50 mM sodium phosphate, 5 x Denhardt's solution and 0.1 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA. In order to minimize cross-hybridization, probes were used that did not encode part of the kinase domains, but corresponded to the highly diverged sequences of either 5' untranslated and ligand-binding regions (probes for ALK-1, -2 and -3) or 3' untranslated sequences (probe for ALK-4). The probes were labelled by random priming using the Multiprime (or Mega-prime) DNA labelling system and [ $\alpha$ - $^{32}\text{P}$ ] dCTP (Feinberg & Vogelstein (1983) Anal. Biochem. 132: 6-13). Unincorporated label was removed by Sephadex G-25 chromatography. Filters were washed at 65°C, twice for 30 minutes in 2.5 x SSC, 0.1% SDS and twice for 30 minutes in 0.3 x SSC, 0.1% SDS before being exposed to X-ray film. Stripping of blots was performed by incubation at 90-100°C in water for 20 minutes.

The ALK-5 mRNA size and distribution were determined by Northern blot analysis as above. An EcoRI fragment of 980bp of the full length ALK-5 cDNA clone, corresponding to the C-terminal part of the kinase domain and 3'

untranslated region (nucleotides 1259-2232 in SEQ ID No. 9) was used as a probe. The filter was washed twice in 0.5 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 55°C for 15 minutes.

Using the probe for ALK-1, two transcripts of 2.2 and 4.9kb were detected. The ALK-1 expression level varied strongly between different tissues, high in placenta and lung, moderate in heart, muscle and kidney, and low (to not detectable) in brain, liver and pancreas. The relative ratios between the two transcripts were similar in most tissues; in kidney, however, there was relatively more of the 4.9 kb transcript. By reprobing the blot with a probe for ALK-2, one transcript of 4.0 kb was detected with a ubiquitous expression pattern. Expression was detected in every tissue investigated and was highest in placenta and skeletal muscle. Subsequently the blot was reprobed for ALK-3. One major transcript of 4.4 kb and a minor transcript of 7.9 kb were detected. Expression was high in skeletal muscle, in which also an additional minor transcript of 10 kb was observed. Moderate levels of ALK-3 mRNA were detected in heart, placenta, kidney and pancreas, and low (to not detectable) expression was found in brain, lung and liver. The relative ratios between the different transcripts were similar in the tested tissues, the 4.4 kb transcript being the predominant one, with the exception for brain where both transcripts were expressed at a similar level. Probing the blot with ALK-4 indicated the presence of a transcript with the estimated size of 5.2 kb and revealed an ubiquitous expression pattern. The results of Northern blot analysis using the probe for ALK-5 showed that a 5.5 kb transcript is expressed in all human tissues tested, being most abundant in placenta and least abundant in brain and heart.

The distribution of mRNA for mouse ALK-3 and -6 in various mouse tissues was also determined by Northern blot analysis. A multiple mouse tissue blot was obtained from Clontech, Palo Alto, California, U.S.A. The filter was hybridized as described above with probes for mouse ALK-3

and ALK-6. The EcoRI-PstI restriction fragment, corresponding to nucleotides 79-1100 of ALK-3, and the SacI-HpaI fragment, corresponding to nucleotides 57-720 of ALK-6, were used as probes. The filter was washed at 65°C  
5 twice for 30 minutes in 2.5 x SSC, 0.1% SDS and twice for 30 minutes with 0.3 x SSC, 0.1% SDS and then subjected to autoradiography.

Using the probe for mouse ALK-3, a 1.1 kb transcript was found only in spleen. By reprobing the blot with the  
10 ALK-6 specific probe, a transcript of 7.2 kb was found in brain and a weak signal was also seen in lung. No other signal was seen in the other tissues tested, i.e. heart, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis.

All detected transcript sizes were different, and thus  
15 no cross-reaction between mRNAs for the different ALKs was observed when the specific probes were used. This suggests that the multiple transcripts of ALK-1 and ALK-3 are coded from the same gene. The mechanism for generation of the different transcripts is unknown at present; they may be  
20 formed by alternative mRNA splicing, differential polyadenylation, use of different promoters, or by a combination of these events. Differences in mRNA splicing in the regions coding for the extracellular domains may lead to the synthesis of receptors with different  
25 affinities for ligands, as was shown for mActR-IIB (Attisano et al (1992) Cell 68, 97-108) or to the production of soluble binding protein.

The above experiments describe the isolation of nucleic acid sequences coding for new family of human  
30 receptor kinases. The cDNA for ALK-5 was then used to determine the encoded protein size and binding properties.  
Properties of the ALKs cDNA Encoded Proteins

To study the properties of the proteins encoded by the different ALK cDNAs, the cDNA for each ALK was subcloned  
35 into a eukaryotic expression vector and transfected into various cell types and then subjected to immunoprecipitation using a rabbit antiserum raised against

a synthetic peptide corresponding to part of the intracellular juxtamembrane region. This region is divergent in sequence between the various serine/threonine kinase receptors. The following amino-acid residues were

5 used:

ALK-1 145-166

ALK-2 151-172

ALK-3 181-202

ALK-4 153-171

10 ALK-5 158-179

ALK-6 151-168

The rabbit antiserum against ALK-5 was designated VPN.

The peptides were synthesized with an Applied Biosystems 430A Peptide Synthesizer using t-butoxycarbonyl chemistry and purified by reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography. The peptides were coupled to keyhole limpet haemocyanin (Calbiochem-Behring) using glutaraldehyde, as described by Guilleck *et al* (1985) EMBO J. 4, 2869-2877. The coupled peptides were mixed with Freunds adjuvant and used to immunize rabbits.

#### Transient transfection of the ALK-5 cDNA

COS-1 cells (American Type Culture Collection) and the R mutant of Mv1Lu cells (for references, see below) were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 100 units/ml penicillin and 50 µg/ml streptomycin in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 37°C. The ALK-5 cDNA (nucleotides (-76) - 2232), which includes the complete coding region, was cloned in the pSV7d vector (Truett *et al*, (1985) DNA 4, 333-349), and used for transfection. Transfection into COS-1 cells was performed by the calcium phosphate precipitation method (Wigler *et al* (1979) Cell 16, 777-785). Briefly, cells were seeded into 6-well cell culture plates at a density of 5x10<sup>5</sup> cells/well, and transfected the following day with 10 µg of recombinant plasmid. After overnight incubation, cells were washed three times with a buffer containing 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 138 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 0.7 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5



mm MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 0.6 mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, and then incubated with Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium containing FBS and antibiotics. Two days after transfection, the cells were metabolically labelled by incubating the cells for 6 hours in methionine and cysteine-free MCDB 104 medium with 150  $\mu$ Ci/ml of [<sup>35</sup>S]-methionine and [<sup>35</sup>S]-cysteine (in vivo labelling mix; Amersham). After labelling, the cells were washed with 150 mM NaCl, 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, and then solubilized with a buffer containing 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1% deoxycholate, 1.5% Trasylol (Bayer) and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride (PMSF; Sigma). After 15 minutes on ice, the cell lysates were pelleted by centrifugation, and the supernatants were then incubated with 7  $\mu$ l of preimmune serum for 1.5 hours at 4°C. Samples were then given 50  $\mu$ l of protein A-Sepharose (Pharmacia-LKB) slurry (50% packed beads in 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.2% Triton X100) and incubated for 45 minutes at 4°C. The beads were spun down by centrifugation, and the supernatants (1 ml) were then incubated with either 7  $\mu$ l of preimmune serum or the VPN antiserum for 1.5 hours at 4°C. For blocking, 10  $\mu$ g of peptide was added together with the antiserum. Immune complexes were then given 50  $\mu$ l of protein A-Sepharose (Pharmacia - LKB) slurry (50% packed beads in 150 mM NaCl, 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.2% Triton X-100) and incubated for 45 minutes at 4°C. The beads were spun down and washed four times with a washing buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 500 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 1% deoxycholate and 0.2% SDS), followed by one wash in distilled water. The immune complexes were eluted by boiling for 5 minutes in the SDS-sample buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.8, 0.01% bromophenol blue, 36% glycerol, 4% SDS) in the presence of 10 mM DTT, and analyzed by SDS-gel electrophoresis using 7-15% polyacrylamide gels (Blobel and Dobberstein, (1975) J.Cell Biol. 67, 835-851). Gels were fixed, incubated with Amplify (Amersham) for 20 minutes, and subjected to fluorography. A component of 53Da was seen. This

component was not seen when preimmune serum was used, or when 10 µg blocking peptide was added together with the antiserum. Moreover, it was not detectable in samples derived from untransfected COS-1 cells using either preimmune serum or the antiserum.

#### Digestion with Endoglycosidase F

Samples immunoprecipitated with the VPN antisera obtained as described above were incubated with 0.5 U of endoglycosidase F (Boehringer Mannheim Biochemica) in a buffer containing 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.1, 50 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS and 1% β-mercaptoethanol at 37°C for 24 hours. Samples were eluted by boiling for 5 minutes in the SDS-sample buffer, and analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis as described above. Hydrolysis of N-linked carbohydrates by endoglycosidase F shifted the 53 kDa band to 51 kDa. The extracellular domain of ALK-5 contains one potential acceptor site for N-glycosylation and the size of the deglycosylated protein is close to the predicted size of the core protein.

#### Establishment of PAE Cell Lines Expressing ALK-5

In order to investigate whether the ALK-5 cDNA encodes a receptor for TGF-β, porcine aortic endothelial (PAE) cells were transfected with an expression vector containing the ALK-5 cDNA, and analyzed for the binding of <sup>125</sup>I-TGF-β1. PAE cells were cultured in Ham's F-12 medium supplemented with 10% FBS and antibiotics (Miyazono *et al.*, (1988) J. Biol. Chem. **263**, 6407-6415). The ALK-5 cDNA was cloned into the cytomegalovirus (CMV)-based expression vector pcDNA I/NEO (Invitrogen), and transfected into PAE cells by electroporation. After 48 hours, selection was initiated by adding Geneticin (G418 sulphate; Gibco - BRL) to the culture medium at a final concentration of 0.5 mg/ml (Westermarck *et al.*, (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **87**, 128-132). Several clones were obtained, and after analysis by immunoprecipitation using the VPN antiserum, one clone denoted PAE/TBR-1 was chosen and further analyzed.

### Iodination of TGF- $\beta$ 1, Binding and Affinity Crosslinking

Recombinant human TGF- $\beta$ 1 was iodinated using the chloramine T method according to Frolik *et al.*, (1984) J. Biol. Chem. 259, 10995-11000. Cross-linking experiments were performed as previously described (Ichijo *et al.*, (1990) Exp. Cell Res. 187, 263-269). Briefly, cells in 6-well plates were washed with binding buffer (phosphate-buffered saline containing 0.9 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.49 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 1 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA)), and incubated on ice in the same buffer with <sup>125</sup>I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 in the presence or absence of excess unlabelled TGF- $\beta$ 1 for 3 hours. Cells were washed and cross-linking was done in the binding buffer without BSA together with 0.28 mM disuccinimidyl suberate (DSS; Pierce Chemical Co.) for 15 minutes on ice. The cells were harvested by the addition of 1 ml of detachment buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 1 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol, 0.3 mM PMSF). The cells were pelleted by centrifugation, then resuspended in 50  $\mu$ l of solubilization buffer (125 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 0.3 mM PMSF, 1% Trasylol) and incubated for 40 minutes on ice. Cells were centrifuged again and supernatants were subjected to analysis by SDS-gel electrophoresis using 4-15% polyacrylamide gels, followed by autoradiography. <sup>125</sup>I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 formed a 70 kDa cross-linked complex in the transfected PAE cells (PAE/T $\beta$ R-I cells). The size of this complex was very similar to that of the TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor complex observed at lower amounts in the untransfected cells. A concomitant increase of 94 kDa TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor complex could also be observed in the PAE/T $\beta$ R-I cells. Components of 150-190 kDa, which may represent crosslinked complexes between the type I and type II receptors, were also observed in the PAE/T $\beta$ R-I cells.

In order to determine whether the cross-linked 70 kDa complex contained the protein encoded by the ALK-5 cDNA, the affinity cross-linking was followed by immunoprecipitation using the VPN antiserum. For this,

cells in 25 cm<sup>2</sup> flasks were used. The supernatants obtained after cross-linking were incubated with 7 µl of preimmune serum or VPN antiserum in the presence or absence of 10 µg of peptide for 1.5h at 4°C. Immune complexes were then added to 50 µl of protein A-Sepharose slurry and incubated for 45 minutes at 4°C. The protein A-Sepharose beads were washed four times with the washing buffer, once with distilled water, and the samples were analyzed by SDS-gel electrophoresis using 4-15% polyacrylamide gradient gels and autoradiography. A 70 kDa cross-linked complex was precipitated by the VPN antiserum in PAE/TBR-1 cells, and a weaker band of the same size was also seen in the untransfected cells, indicating that the untransfected PAE cells contained a low amount of endogenous ALK-5. The 70 kDa complex was not observed when preimmune serum was used, or when immune serum was blocked by 10 µg of peptide. Moreover, a coprecipitated 94 kDa component could also be observed in the PAE/TBR-I cells. The latter component is likely to represent a TGF-β type II receptor complex, since an antiserum, termed DRL, which was raised against a synthetic peptide from the C-terminal part of the TGF-β type II receptor, precipitated a 94 kDa TGF-β type II receptor complex, as well as a 70 kDa type I receptor complex from PAE/TBR-I cells.

The carbohydrate contents of ALK-5 and the TGF-β type II receptor were characterized by deglycosylation using endoglycosidase F as described above and analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and autoradiography. The ALK-5 cross-linked complex shifted from 70 kDa to 66 kDa, whereas that of the type II receptor shifted from 94 kDa to 82 kDa. The observed larger shift of the type II receptor band compared with that of the ALK-5 band is consistent with the deglycosylation data of the type I and type II receptors on rat liver cells reported previously (Cheifetz *et al* (1988) J. Biol. Chem. 263, 16984-16991), and fits well with the fact that the porcine TGF-β type II receptor has two N-glycosylation sites (Lin *et al* (1992)

Cell 68, 775-785), whereas ALK-5 has only one (see SEQ ID No. 9).

Binding of TGF- $\beta$ 1 to the type I receptor is known to be abolished by transient treatment of the cells with dithiothreitol (DTT) (Cheifetz and Massague (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266, 20767-20772; Wrana *et al* (1992) Cell 71, 1003-1014). When analyzed by affinity cross-linking, binding of  $^{125}$ I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 to ALK-5, but not to the type II receptor, was completely abolished by DTT treatment of PAE/TBR-1 cells. Affinity cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation by the VPN antiserum showed that neither the ALK-5 nor the type II receptor complexes was precipitated after DTT treatment, indicating that the VPN antiserum reacts only with ALK-5. The data show that the VPN antiserum recognizes a TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor, and that the type I and type II receptors form a heteromeric complex.

$^{125}$ I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 Binding & Affinity Crosslinking of Transfected COS Cells

Transient expression plasmids of ALKs -1 to -6 and TBR-II were generated by subcloning into the pSV7d expression vector or into the pcDNA I expression vector (Invitrogen). Transient transfection of COS-1 cells and iodination of TGF- $\beta$ 1 were carried out as described above. Crosslinking and immunoprecipitation were performed as described for PAE cells above.

Transfection of cDNAs for ALKs into COS-1 cells did not show any appreciable binding of  $^{125}$ I-TGF $\beta$ 1, consistent with the observation that type I receptors do not bind TGF- $\beta$  in the absence of type II receptors. When the TBR-II cDNA was co-transfected with cDNAs for the different ALKs, type I receptor-like complexes were seen, at different levels, in each case. COS-1 cells transfected with TBR-II and ALK cDNAs were analyzed by affinity crosslinking followed by immunoprecipitation using the DRL antisera or specific antisera against ALKs. Each one of the ALKs bound  $^{125}$ I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 and was coimmunoprecipitated with the TBR-II complex using the DRL antiserum. Comparison of the

efficiency of the different ALKs to form heteromeric complexes with TBR-II, revealed that ALK-5 formed such complexes more efficiently than the other ALKs. The size of the crosslinked complex was larger for ALK-3 than for other ALKs, consistent with its slightly larger size.

#### Expression of the ALK Protein in Different Cell Types

Two different approaches were used to elucidate which ALK's are physiological type I receptors for TGF- $\beta$ .

Firstly, several cell lines were tested for the expression of the ALK proteins by cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation using the specific antisera against ALKs and the TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor. The mink lung epithelial cell line, Mv1Lu, is widely used to provide target cells for TGF- $\beta$  action and is well characterized regarding TGF- $\beta$  receptors (Laiho *et al* (1990) J. Biol. Chem. 265, 18518-18524; Laiho *et al* (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266, 9108-9112). Only the VPN antiserum efficiently precipitated both type I and type II TGF- $\beta$  receptors in the wild type Mv1Lu cells. The DRL antiserum also precipitated components with the same size as those precipitated by the VPN antiserum. A mutant cell line (R mutant) which lacks the TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor and does not respond to TGF- $\beta$  (Laiho *et al*, *supra*) was also investigated by cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation. Consistent with the results obtained by Laiho *et al* (1990), *supra* the type III and type II TGF- $\beta$  receptor complexes, but not the type I receptor complex, were observed by affinity crosslinking. Crosslinking followed by immunoprecipitation using the DRL antiserum revealed only the type II receptor complex, whereas neither the type I nor type II receptor complexes was seen using the VPN antiserum. When the cells were metabolically labelled and subjected to immunoprecipitation using the VPN antiserum, the 53 kDa ALK-5 protein was precipitated in both the wild-type and R mutant Mv1Lu cells. These results suggest that the type I receptor expressed in the R mutant is ALK-5, which has lost the affinity for binding to TGF- $\beta$  after mutation.

The type I and type II TGF- $\beta$  receptor complexes could be precipitated by the VPN and DRL antisera in other cell lines, including human foreskin fibroblasts (AG1518), human lung adenocarcinoma cells (A549), and human oral squamous cell carcinoma cells (HSC-2). Affinity cross-linking studies revealed multiple TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor-like complexes of 70-77 kDa in these cells. These components were less efficiently competed by excess unlabelled TGF- $\beta$ 1 in HSC-2 cells. Moreover, the type II receptor complex was low or not detectable in A549 and HSC-2 cells. Cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation revealed that the VPN antiserum precipitated only the 70 kDa complex among the 70-77 kDa components. The DRL antiserum precipitated the 94 kDa type II receptor complex as well as the 70 kDa type I receptor complex in these cells, but not the putative type I receptor complexes of slightly larger sizes. These results suggest that multiple type I TGF- $\beta$  receptors may exist and that the 70 kDa complex containing ALK-5 forms a heteromeric complex with the TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor cloned by Lin *et al* (1992) Cell 68, 775-785, more efficiently than the other species. In rat pheochromocytoma cells (PC12) which have been reported to have no TGF- $\beta$  receptor complexes by affinity cross-linking (Massagué *et al* (1990) Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 593, 59-72), neither VPN nor DRL antisera precipitated the TGF- $\beta$  receptor complexes. The antisera against ALKs -1 to -4 and ALK6 did not efficiently immunoprecipitate the crosslinked receptor complexes in porcine aortic endothelial (PAE) cells or human foreskin fibroblasts.

Next, it was investigated whether ALKs could restore responsiveness to TGF- $\beta$  in the R mutant of Mv1Lu cells, which lack the ligand-binding ability of the TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor but have intact type II receptor. Wild-type Mv1Lu cells and mutant cells were transfected with ALK cDNA and were then assayed for the production of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) which is produced as a result of TGF- $\beta$  receptor activation as described previously by

Laiho *et al* (1991) *Mol. Cell Biol.* **11**, 972-978. Briefly, cells were added with or without 10 ng/ml of TGF- $\beta$ 1 for 2 hours in serum-free MCDB 104 without methionine. Thereafter, cultures were labelled with [ $^{35}$ S] methionine (40  $\mu$ Ci/ml) for 2 hours. The cells were removed by washing on ice once in PBS, twice in 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 1 mM PMSF, twice in 2 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), and once in PBS. Extracellular matrix proteins were extracted by scraping cells into the SDS-sample buffer containing DTT, and analyzed by SDS-gel electrophoresis followed by fluorography using Amplify. PAI-1 can be identified as a characteristic 45kDa band (Laiho *et al* (1991) *Mol. Cell Biol.* **11**, 972-978). Wild-type Mv1Lu cells responded to TGF- $\beta$  and produced PAI-1, whereas the R mutant clone did not, even after stimulation by TGF- $\beta$ 1. Transient transfection of the ALK-5 cDNA into the R mutant clone led to the production of PAI-1 in response to the stimulation by TGF- $\beta$ 1, indicating that the ALK-5 cDNA encodes a functional TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor. In contrast, the R mutant cells that were transfected with other ALKs did not produce PAI-1 upon the addition of TGF- $\beta$ 1.

Using similar approaches as those described above for the identification of TGF- $\beta$ -binding ALKs, the ability of ALKs to bind activin in the presence of ActRII was examined. COS-1 cells were co-transfected as described above. Recombinant human activin A was iodinated using the chloramine T method (Mathews and Vale (1991) *Cell* **65**, 973-982). Transfected COS-1 cells were analysed for binding and crosslinking of  $^{125}$ I-activin A in the presence or absence of excess unlabelled activin A. The crosslinked complexes were subjected to immunoprecipitation using DRL antisera or specific ALK antisera.

All ALKs appear to bind activin A in the presence of Act R-II. This is more clearly demonstrated by affinity cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation. ALK-2 and ALK-4 bound  $^{125}$ I-activin A and were coimmunoprecipitated



with ActR-II. Other ALKs also bound  $^{125}$ I-activin A but with a lower efficiency compared to ALK-2 and ALK-4.

In order to investigate whether ALKs are physiological activin type I receptors, activin responsive cells were examined for the expression of endogenous activin type I receptors. Mv1Lu cells, as well as the R mutant, express both type I and type II receptors for activin, and the R mutant cells produce PAI-1 upon the addition of activin A. Mv1Lu cells were labeled with  $^{125}$ I-activin A, cross-linked and immunoprecipitated by the antisera against ActR-II or ALKs as described above.

The type I and type II receptor complexes in Mv1Lu cells were immunoprecipitated only by the antisera against ALK-2, ALK-4 and ActR-II. Similar results were obtained using the R mutant cells. PAE cells do not bind activin because of the lack of type II receptors for activin, and so cells were transfected with a chimeric receptor, to enable them to bind activin, as described herein. A plasmid (chim A) containing the extracellular domain and C-terminal tail of Act R-II (amino-acids -19 to 116 and 465 to 494, respectively (Mathews and Vale (1991) Cell, 65, 973-982)) and the kinase domain of TBR-II (amino-acids 160-543) (Lin *et al* (1992) Cell, 68, 775-785) was constructed and transfected into pcDNA/neo (Invitrogen). PAE cells were stably transfected with the chim A plasmid by electroporation, and cells expressing the chim A protein were established as described previously. PAE/Chim A cells were then subjected to  $^{125}$ I-activin A labelling crosslinking and immunoprecipitation as described above.

Similar to Mv1Lu cells, activin type I receptor complexes in PAE/Chim A cells were immunoprecipitated by the ALK-2 and ALK-4 antisera. These results show that both ALK-2 and ALK-4 serve as high affinity type I receptors for activin A in these cells.

ALK-1, ALK-3 and ALK-6 bind TGF- $\beta$ 1 and activin A in the presence of their respective type II receptors, but the

functional consequences of the binding of the ligands remains to be elucidated.

The invention has been described by way of example only, without restriction of its scope. The invention is  
5 defined by the subject matter herein, including the claims that follow the immediately following full Sequence Listings.

## SEQUENCE LISTING

## (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

## (i) APPLICANT:

- (A) NAME: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research
- (B) STREET: St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Norfolk Place
- (C) CITY: Paddington, London
- (E) COUNTRY: United Kingdom
- (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): W2 1PG

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: PROTEINS HAVING SERINE/TREONINE KINASE DOMAINS, CORRESPONDING NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES, AND THEIR USE

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 29

## (iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
- (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25 (EPO)

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1984 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

## (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 283..1791

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

AGGAAACGGT TTATTAGGAG GGAGTGGTGG AGCTGGGCCA GGCAGGAAGA CGCTGCAATA	60
AGAAACATTT TTGCTCCAGC CCCCATCCCA GTCCCGGGAG GCTGCCGCCC CAGCTGCGCC	120
GAGCGAGCCC CTCCCCGGCT CCAGCCCCGT CCGGGGCCGC GCCGGACCCC AGCCCGCCGT	180
CCAGCGCTGG CGGTGCAACT GCGGCCGCCG GGTGGAGGGG AGGTGGCCCC GGTCCGCCGA	240

AGGCTAGCGC CCGGCCACCC GCAGAGCGGG CCCAGAGGGA CC	ATG ACC TTG GGC	294
	Met Thr Leu Gly	
	1	
TCC CCC AGG AAA GGC CTT CTG ATG CTG CTG ATG GCC TTG GTG ACC CAG		342
Ser Pro Arg Lys Gly Leu Leu Met Leu Leu Met Ala Leu Val Thr Gln		
5 10 15 20		
GGA GAC CCT GTG AAG CCG TCT CCG GGC CCG CTG GTG ACC TGC ACG TGT		390
Gly Asp Pro Val Lys Pro Ser Arg Gly Pro Leu Val Thr Cys Thr Cys		
25 30 35		
GAG AGC CCA CAT TGC AAG GGG CCT ACC TGC CCG GGG GCC TCG TGC ACA		438
Glu Ser Pro His Cys Lys Gly Pro Thr Cys Arg Gly Ala Trp Cys Thr		
40 45 50		
GTA GTG CTG GTG CCG GAG GAG GGG AGG CAC CCC CAG GAA CAT CCG GGC		486
Val Val Leu Val Arg Glu Glu Gly Arg His Pro Gln Glu His Arg Gly		
55 60 65		
TGC GGG AAC TTG CAC AGG GAG CTC TGC AGG GGG CCG CCC ACC GAG TTC		534
Cys Gly Asn Leu His Arg Glu Leu Cys Arg Gly Arg Pro Thr Glu Phe		
70 75 80		
GTC AAC CAC TAC TGC TGC GAC AGC CAC CTC TGC AAC CAC AAC GTG TCC		582
Val Asn His Tyr Cys Cys Asp Ser His Leu Cys Asn His Asn Val Ser		
85 90 95 100		
CTG GTG CTG GAG GCC ACC CAA CCT CCT TCG GAG CAG CCG CGA ACA GAT		630
Leu Val Leu Glu Ala Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Asp		
105 110 115		
GGC CAG CTG GCC CTG ATC CTG GGC CCC GTG CTG GCC TTG CTG GCC CTG		678
Gly Gln Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Gly Pro Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu		
120 125 130		
GTG GCC CTG GGT GTC CTG GGC CTG TCG CAT GTC CGA CCG AGC CAG GAG		726
Val Ala Leu Gly Val Leu Gly Leu Trp His Val Arg Arg Arg Gln Glu		
135 140 145		
AAG CAG CGT GGC CTG CAC AGC GAG CTG GGA GAG TCC AGT CTC ATC CTG		774
Lys Gln Arg Gly Leu His Ser Glu Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser Leu Ile Leu		
150 155 160		
AAA GCA TCT GAG CAG GGC GAC AGC ATG TTG GGG GAC CTC CTG GAC AGT		822
Lys Ala Ser Glu Gln Gly Asp Thr Met Leu Gly Asp Leu Leu Asp Ser		
165 170 175 180		
GAC TGC ACC ACA GGG AGT GGC TCA GGG CTC CCC TTC CTG GTG CAG AGG		870
Asp Cys Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe Leu Val Gln Arg		
185 190 195		
ACA GTG GCA CCG CAG GTT GCC TTG CTG GAG TGT GTG GGA AAA GGC CCG		918
Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Val Ala Leu Val Glu Cys Val Gly Lys Gly Arg		
200 205 210		
TAT GGC GAA GTG TGG CCG GGC TTG TGG CAC GGT GAG AGT GTG GCC GTC		966
Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Leu Trp His Gly Glu Ser Val Ala Val		
215 220 225		

AAG ATC TTC TCC TCG AGG GAT GAA CAG TCC TGG TTC CCG GAG ACT GAG Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Gln Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu 230 235 240	1014
ATC TAT AAC ACA GTA TTG CTC AGA CAC GAC AAC ATC CTA GGC TTC ATC Ile Tyr Asn Thr Val Leu Leu Arg His Asp Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile 245 250 255 260	1062
GCC TCA GAC ATG ACC TCC CGC AAC TCG AGC ACG CAG CTG TCG CTC ATC Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Ile 265 270 275	1110
ACG CAC TAC CAC GAG CAC GGC TCC CTC TAC GAC TTT CTG CAG AGA CAG Thr His Tyr His Glu His Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe Leu Gln Arg Gln 280 285 290	1158
ACG CTG GAG CCC CAT CTG GCT CTG AGG CTA GCT GTG TCC GCG GCA TGC Thr Leu Glu Pro His Leu Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Val Ser Ala Ala Cys 295 300 305	1206
GGC CTG GCG CAC CTG CAC GTG GAG ATC TTC GGT ACA CAG GGC AAA CCA Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Val Glu Ile Phe Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro 310 315 320	1254
GCC ATT GCC CAC CGC GAC TTC AAG AGC CGC AAT GTG CTG GTC AAG AGC Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Phe Lys Ser Arg Asn Val Leu Val Lys Ser 325 330 335 340	1302
AAC CTG CAG TGT TGC ATC GCC GAC CTG GGC CTG GCT GTG ATG CAC TCA Asn Leu Gln Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Met His Ser 345 350 355	1350
CAG GGC ACC GAT TAC CTG GAC ATC GGC AAC AAC CCG AGA GTG GGC ACC Gln Gly Ser Asp Tyr Leu Asp Ile Gly Asn Asn Pro Arg Val Gly Thr 360 365 370	1398
AAG CGG TAC ATG GCA CCC GAG GTG CTG GAC GAG CAG ATC CCG ACG GAC Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Gln Ile Arg Thr Asp 375 380 385	1446
TGC TTT GAG TCC TAC AAG TGG ACT GAC ATC TGG GCC TTT GGC CTG GTG Cys Phe Glu Ser Tyr Lys Trp Thr Asp Ile Trp Ala Phe Gly Leu Val 390 395 400	1494
CTG TGG GAG ATT GCC CGC CGG ACC ATC GTG AAT GGC ATC GTG GAG GAC Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Thr Ile Val Asn Gly Ile Val Glu Asp 405 410 415 420	1542
TAT AGA CCA CCC TTC TAT GAT GTG GTG CCC AAT GAC CCC ACG TTT GAG Tyr Arg Pro Pro Phe Tyr Asp Val Val Pro Asn Asp Pro Ser Phe Glu 425 430 435	1590
GAC ATG AAG AAG GTG GTG TGT GTG GAT CAG CAG ACC CCC ACC ATC CCT Asp Met Lys Lys Val Val Cys Val Asp Gln Gln Thr Pro Thr Ile Pro 440 445 450	1638
AAC CGG CTG GCT GCA GAC CCG GTC CTC TCA GGC CTA GCT CAG ATG ATG Asn Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Pro Val Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala Gln Met Met 455 460 465	1686

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CGG GAG TGC TGG TAC CCA AAC CCC TCT GCC CGA CTC ACC GCG CTG CCG	1734
Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Pro Asn Pro Ser Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg	
470 475 480	
ATC AAG AAG ACA CTA CAA AAA ATT AGC AAC AGT CCA GAG AAG CCT AAA	1782
Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Ile Ser Asn Ser Pro Glu Lys Pro Lys	
485 490 495 500	
GTG ATT CAA TAGCCCAGGA GCACCTGATT CTTTCTGCC TGCAGGGGGC	1831
Val Ile Gln	
TGGGGGGGTG GGGGGCAGTG GATGGTGCCC TATCTGGGTA GAGGTAGTGT GAGTGTGCTG	1891
TGTGCTGGGG ATGGGCAGCT GCGCTGCCT GCTCGGCCCC CAGCCCCACC AGCCAAAAAT	1951
ACAGCTGGGC TGAACCTGA AAAAAAAAAA AAA	1984

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 503 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

Met Thr Leu Gly Ser Pro Arg Lys Gly Leu Leu Met Leu Leu Met Ala	
1 5 10 15	
Leu Val Thr Gln Gly Asp Pro Val Lys Pro Ser Arg Gly Pro Leu Val	
20 25 30	
Thr Cys Thr Cys Glu Ser Pro His Cys Lys Gly Pro Thr Cys Arg Gly	
35 40 45	
Ala Trp Cys Thr Val Val Leu Val Arg Glu Glu Gly Arg His Pro Gln	
50 55 60	
Glu His Arg Gly Cys Gly Asn Leu His Arg Glu Leu Cys Arg Gly Arg	
65 70 75 80	
Pro Thr Glu Phe Val Asn His Tyr Cys Cys Asp Ser His Leu Cys Asn	
85 90 95	
His Asn Val Ser Leu Val Leu Glu Ala Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Glu Gln	
100 105 110	
Pro Gly Thr Asp Gly Gln Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Gly Pro Val Leu Ala	
115 120 125	
Leu Leu Ala Leu Val Ala Leu Gly Val Leu Gly Leu Trp His Val Arg	
130 135 140	
Arg Arg Gln Glu Lys Gln Arg Gly Leu His Ser Glu Leu Gly Glu Ser	
145 150 155 160	

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Ser Leu Ile Leu Lys Ala Ser Glu Gln Gly Asp Thr Met Leu Gly Asp  
 165 170 175  
 Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Cys Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe  
 180 185 190  
 Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Val Ala Leu Val Glu Cys Val  
 195 200 205  
 Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Leu Trp His Gly Glu  
 210 215 220  
 Ser Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Gln Ser Trp Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Asn Thr Val Leu Leu Arg His Asp Asn Ile  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Thr Gln  
 260 265 270  
 Leu Trp Leu Ile Thr His Tyr His Glu His Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Glu Pro His Leu Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Val  
 290 295 300  
 Ser Ala Ala Cys Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Val Glu Ile Phe Gly Thr  
 305 310 315 320  
 Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Phe Lys Ser Arg Asn Val  
 325 330 335  
 Leu Val Lys Ser Asn Leu Gln Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala  
 340 345 350  
 Val Met His Ser Gln Gly Ser Asp Tyr Leu Asp Ile Gly Asn Asn Pro  
 355 360 365  
 Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Gln  
 370 375 380  
 Ile Arg Thr Asp Cys Phe Glu Ser Tyr Lys Trp Thr Asp Ile Trp Ala  
 385 390 395 400  
 Phe Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Thr Ile Val Asn Gly  
 405 410 415  
 Ile Val Glu Asp Tyr Arg Pro Pro Phe Tyr Asp Val Val Pro Asn Asp  
 420 425 430  
 Pro Ser Phe Glu Asp Met Lys Lys Val Val Cys Val Asp Gln Gln Thr  
 435 440 445  
 Pro Thr Ile Pro Asn Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Pro Val Leu Ser Gly Leu  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Gln Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Pro Asn Pro Ser Ala Arg Leu  
 465 470 475 480

40

Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Ile Ser Asn Ser Pro  
                   485                                  490                                  495

Glu Lys Pro Lys Val Ile Gln  
                   500

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2724 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
 (B) LOCATION: 104..1630

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

CTCCGAGTAC CCCAGTGACC AGAGTGAGAG AAGCTCTGAA CGAGGGCACG CGGCTTGAAG	60
GACTGTGGGC AGATGTGACC AAGAGCCTGC ATTAAGTTGT ACA ATG GTA GAT GGA	115
Met Val Asp Gly	
1	
GTG ATG ATT CTT CCT GTG CTT ATC ATG ATT GCT CTC CCC TCC CCT AGT	163
Val Met Ile Leu Pro Val Leu Ile Met Ile Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro Ser	
5 10 15 20	
ATG GAA GAT GAG AAG CCC AAG GTC AAC CCC AAA CTC TAC ATG TGT GTG	211
Met Glu Asp Glu Lys Pro Lys Val Asn Pro Lys Leu Tyr Met Cys Val	
25 30 35	
TGT GAA GGT CTC TCC TGC GGT AAT GAG GAC CAC TGT GAA GGC CAG CAG	259
Cys Glu Gly Leu Ser Cys Gly Asn Glu Asp His Cys Glu Gly Gln Gln	
40 45 50	
TGC TTT TCC TCA CTG AGC ATC AAC GAT GGC TTC CAC GTC TAC CAG AAA	307
Cys Phe Ser Ser Leu Ser Ile Asn Asp Gly Phe His Val Tyr Gln Lys	
55 60 65	
GGC TGC TTC CAG GTT TAT GAG CAG GGA AAG ATG ACC TGT AAG ACC CCG	355
Gly Cys Phe Gln Val Tyr Glu Gln Gly Lys Met Thr Cys Lys Thr Pro	
70 75 80	

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



CCG TCC CCT GGC CAA GCT GTG GAG TCC TCC CAA GCG GAC TCG TGT AAC Pro Ser Pro Gly Gln Ala Val Glu Cys Cys Gln Gly Asp Trp Cys Asn 85 90 95 100	403
AGG AAC ATC ACG GCC CAG CTG CCC ACT AAA GGA AAA TCC TTC CCT GGA Arg Asn Ile Thr Ala Gln Leu Pro Thr Lys Gly Lys Ser Phe Pro Gly 105 110 115	451
ACA CAG AAT TTC CAC TTG GAG GTT GGC CTC ATT ATT CTC TCT GTA GTG Thr Gln Asn Phe His Leu Glu Val Gly Leu Ile Ile Leu Ser Val Val 120 125 130	499
TTC GCA GTA TGT CTT TTA GCC TGC CTG CTG GGA GTT GCT CTC CGA AAA Phe Ala Val Cys Leu Leu Ala Cys Leu Leu Gly Val Ala Leu Arg Lys 135 140 145	547
TTT AAA AGG CGC AAC CAA GAA CGC CTC AAT CCC CGA GAC GTG GAG TAT Phe Lys Arg Arg Asn Gln Glu Arg Leu Asn Pro Arg Asp Val Glu Tyr 150 155 160	595
GGC ACT ATC GAA GGG CTC ATC ACC ACC AAT GTT GGA GAC AGC ACT TTA Gly Thr Ile Glu Gly Leu Ile Thr Thr Asn Val Gly Asp Ser Thr Leu 165 170 175 180	643
GCA GAT TTA TTG GAT CAT TCG TGT ACA TCA GGA AGT CGC TCT GGT CTT Ala Asp Leu Leu Asp His Ser Cys Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu 185 190 195	691
CCT TTT CTG GTA CAA AGA ACA GTG GCT CGC CAG ATT ACA CTG TTG GAG Pro Phe Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ile Thr Leu Leu Glu 200 205 210	739
TGT GTC CGG AAA GGC AGG TAT GGT GAG GTG TGG AGG GGC AGC TCG CAA Cys Val Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Ser Trp Gln 215 220 225	787
GGG GAA AAT GTT GCC GTG AAG ATC TTC TCC TCC CGT GAT GAG AAG TCA Gly Glu Asn Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Lys Ser 230 235 240	835
TGG TTC AGG GAA ACG GAA TTG TAC AAC ACT GTG ATG CTG AGC CAT GAA Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Val Met Leu Arg His Glu 245 250 255 260	883
AAT ATC TTA GGT TTC ATT GCT TCA GAC ATG ACA TCA AGA CAC TCC AGT Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser Arg His Ser Ser 265 270 275	931
ACC CAG CTG TCG TTA ATT ACA CAT TAT CAT GAA ATG GCA TCG TTG TAC Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Ile Thr His Tyr His Glu Met Gly Ser Leu Tyr 280 285 290	979
GAC TAT CTT CAG CTT ACT ACT CTG GAT ACA GTT AGC TGC CTT CGA ATA Asp Tyr Leu Gln Leu Thr Thr Leu Asp Thr Val Ser Cys Leu Arg Ile 295 300 305	1027
GTG CTG TCC ATA GCT AGT GGT CTT GCA CAT TTG CAC ATA GAG ATA TTT Val Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Ile Glu Ile Phe 310 315 320	1075

GGG ACC CAA GGG AAA CCA GCC ATT GCC CAT CGA GAT TTA AAG AGC AAA Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys 325 330 335 340	1123
AAT ATT CTG GTT AAG AAG AAT GGA CAG TGT TGC ATA GCA GAT TTG GGC Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Gln Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly 345 350 355	1171
CTG GCA GTC ATG CAT TCC CAG AGC ACC AAT CAG CTT GAT GTG GGG AAC Leu Ala Val Met His Ser Gln Ser Thr Asn Gln Leu Asp Val Gly Asn 360 365 370	1219
AAT CCC CGT GTG GGC ACC AAG CGC TAC ATG GCC CCC GAA GTT CTA GAT Asn Pro Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp 375 380 385	1267
GAA ACC ATC CAG GTG GAT TGT TTC GAT TCT TAT AAA AGG GTC GAT ATT Glu Thr Ile Gln Val Asp Cys Phe Asp Ser Tyr Lys Arg Val Asp Ile 390 395 400	1315
TGG GCC TTT GGA CTT GTT TTG TGG GAA GTG GCC AGG CCG ATG GTG AGC Trp Ala Phe Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Glu Val Ala Arg Arg Met Val Ser 405 410 415 420	1363
AAT GGT ATA GTG GAG GAT TAC AAG CCA CCG TTC TAC GAT GTG GTT CCC Asn Gly Ile Val Glu Asp Tyr Lys Pro Pro Phe Tyr Asp Val Val Pro 425 430 435	1411
AAT GAC CCA AGT TTT GAA GAT ATG AGG AAG GTA GTC TGT GTG GAT CAA Asn Asp Pro Ser Phe Glu Asp Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys Val Asp Gln 440 445 450	1459
CAA AGG CCA AAC ATA CCC AAC AGA TGG TTC TCA GAC CCG ACA TTA ACC Gln Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Phe Ser Asp Pro Thr Leu Thr 455 460 465	1507
TCT CTG GCC AAG CTA ATG AAA GAA TGC TGG TAT CAA AAT CCA TCC GCA Ser Leu Ala Lys Leu Met Lys Glu Cys Trp Tyr Gln Asn Pro Ser Ala 470 475 480	1555
AGA CTC ACA GCA CTG CGT ATC AAA AAG ACT TTG ACC AAA ATT GAT AAT Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Thr Lys Ile Asp Asn 485 490 495 500	1603
TCC CTC GAC AAA TTG AAA ACT GAC TGT TGACATTTTC ATAGTGTCAA Ser Leu Asp Lys Leu Lys Thr Asp Cys 505	1650
GAAGGAAGAT TTGACGTTGT TGTCAATTGTC CAGCTGGGAC CTAATGCTGG CCTGACTGGT	1710
TGTCAGAATG GAATCCATCT GTCTCCCTCC CCAATGGCT GCTTTGACAA GGCAGACGTC	1770
GTACCCAGCC ATGTGTTGGG GAGACATCAA AACCACCCTA ACCTCGCTCG ATGACTGTGA	1830
ACTGGGCATT TCACGAACTG TTCACACTGC AGAGACTAAT GTTGACAGA CACTGTTCCA	1890
AAGGTAGGGA CTGGAGGAAC ACAGAGAAAT CCTAAAAGAG ATCTGGGCAT TAAGTCAGTG	1950
GCTTTGCATA GCTTTCACAA GTCTCCTAGA CACTCCCCAC GGGAAACTCA AGGAGGTGGT	2010

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GAATTTTAA TCAGCAATAT TGCCTGTGCT TCTCTTCTTT ATTGCACTAG GAATTCCTTG 2070
CATTCCTTAC TTGCACTGTT ACTCTTAATT TAAAGACCC AACTTGCCAA AATGTTGGCT 2130
CGGTACTCCA CTGGTCTGTC TTGCATAAT AGGAATTCAA TTTGGCAAAA CAAATGTAA 2190
TGTCAGACTT TGCTGCATTT TACACATGTG CTGATGTTTA CAATGATGCC GAACATTAGG 2250
AATTGTTTAT ACACAACTTT GCAAATTATT TATTACTTGT GCACTTAGTA GTTTTACAA 2310
AACTGCTTTG TGCATATGTT AAAGCTTATT TTTATGTGGT CTTATGATTT TATTACAGAA 2370
ATGTTTTTAA CACTATACTC TAAATGGAC ATTTTCTTTT ATTATCAGTT AAAATCACAT 2430
TTTAAGTGCT TCACATTTGT ATGTGTGTAG ACTGTAACCT TTTTCAGTT CATATGCAGA 2490
ACGTATTTAG CCATTACCCA CGTGACACCA CGGAATATAT TATCGATTTA GAAGCAAAGA 2550
TTTCAGTAGA ATTTTAGTCC TGAACGCTAC GGGGAAAATG CATTTTCTTC AGAATTATCC 2610
ATTACGTGCA TTAAACTCT GCCAGAAAAA AATAACTATT TTGTTTTAAT CTACTTTTGT 2670
TATTTAGTAG TTATTTGTAT AAATTAATA AACTGTTTTC AAGTCAAAA AAAA 2724

```

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 509 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

```

Met Val Asp Gly Val Met Ile Leu Pro Val Leu Ile Met Ile Ala Leu
 1           5           10           15
Pro Ser Pro Ser Met Glu Asp Glu Lys Pro Lys Val Asn Pro Lys Leu
          20           25           30
Tyr Met Cys Val Cys Glu Gly Leu Ser Cys Gly Asn Glu Asp His Cys
          35           40           45
Glu Gly Gln Gln Cys Phe Ser Ser Leu Ser Ile Asn Asp Gly Phe His
          50           55           60
Val Tyr Gln Lys Gly Cys Phe Gln Val Tyr Glu Gln Gly Lys Met Thr
          65           70           75           80
Cys Lys Thr Pro Pro Ser Pro Gly Gln Ala Val Glu Cys Cys Gln Gly
          85           90           95
Asp Trp Cys Asn Arg Asn Ile Thr Ala Gln Leu Pro Thr Lys Gly Lys
          100          105          110
Ser Phe Pro Gly Thr Gln Asn Phe His Leu Glu Val Gly Leu Ile Ile
          115          120          125

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44

Leu Ser Val Val Phe Ala Val Cys Leu Leu Ala Cys Leu Leu Gly Val  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Leu Arg Lys Phe Lys Arg Arg Asn Gln Glu Arg Leu Asn Pro Arg  
 145 150 155 160  
 Asp Val Glu Tyr Gly Thr Ile Glu Gly Leu Ile Thr Thr Asn Val Gly  
 165 170 175  
 Asp Ser Thr Leu Ala Asp Leu Leu Asp His Ser Cys Thr Ser Gly Ser  
 180 185 190  
 Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ile  
 195 200 205  
 Thr Leu Leu Glu Cys Val Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg  
 210 215 220  
 Gly Ser Trp Gln Gly Glu Asn Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg  
 225 230 235 240  
 Asp Glu Lys Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Val Met  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Arg His Ser Ser Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Ile Thr His Tyr His Glu Met  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Leu Gln Leu Thr Thr Leu Asp Thr Val Ser  
 290 295 300  
 Cys Leu Arg Ile Val Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ile Glu Ile Phe Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp  
 325 330 335  
 Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Gln Cys Cys Ile  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Met His Ser Gln Ser Thr Asn Gln Leu  
 355 360 365  
 Asp Val Gly Asn Asn Pro Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro  
 370 375 380  
 Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Gln Val Asp Cys Phe Asp Ser Tyr Lys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Arg Val Asp Ile Trp Ala Phe Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Glu Val Ala Arg  
 405 410 415  
 Arg Met Val Ser Asn Gly Ile Val Glu Asp Tyr Lys Pro Pro Phe Tyr  
 420 425 430  
 Asp Val Val Pro Asn Asp Pro Ser Phe Glu Asp Met Arg Lys Val Val  
 435 440 445

45

Cys Val Asp Gln Gln Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Phe Ser Asp  
 450 455 460

Pro Thr Leu Thr Ser Leu Ala Lys Leu Met Lys Glu Cys Trp Tyr Gln  
 465 470 475 480

Asn Pro Ser Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Thr  
 485 490 495

Lys Ile Asp Asn Ser Leu Asp Lys Leu Lys Thr Asp Cys  
 500 505

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2932 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 310..1905

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

GCTCCGCGCC GAGGGCTGGA GGATGCGTTC CCTGGGGTCC GGACTTATGA AAATATGCAT	60
CAGTTTAATA CTGTCTTGA ATTCTATGAGA TCGAAGCATA GGTCAAAGCT GTTTGGAGAA	120
AATCAGAAGT ACAGTTTTAT CTAGCCACAT CTTGGAGGAG TCGTAAGAAA GCAGTGGGAG	180
TTGAAGTCAT TGTCAAGTGC TTGCGATCTT TTACAAGAAA ATCTCACTGA ATGATAGTCA	240
TTTAAATTGG TGAAGTAGCA AGACCAATTA TTAAGGTGA CAGTACACAG GAAACATTAC	300
AATTGAACA ATG ACT CAG CTA TAC ATT TAC ATC AGA TTA TTG CGA GCC	348
Met Thr Gln Leu Tyr Ile Tyr Ile Arg Leu Leu Gly Ala	
1 5 10	
TAT TTG TTC ATC ATT TCT CGT GTT CAA GGA CAG AAT CTG GAT AGT ATG	396
Tyr Leu Phe Ile Ile Ser Arg Val Gln Gly Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Met	
15 20 25	

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CTT CAT GGC ACT GGG ATG AAA TCA CAC TCC GAC CAG AAA AAG TCA GAA Leu His Gly Thr Gly Met Lys Ser Asp Ser Asp Gln Lys Lys Ser Glu 30 35 40 45	444
AAT GGA GTA ACC TTA GCA CCA GAG GAT ACC TTG CCT TTT TTA AAG TGC Asn Gly Val Thr Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp Thr Leu Pro Phe Leu Lys Cys 50 55 60	492
TAT TGC TCA GGG CAC TGT CCA GAT GAT GCT ATT AAT AAC ACA TGC ATA Tyr Cys Ser Gly His Cys Pro Asp Asp Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Cys Ile 65 70 75	540
ACT AAT GGA CAT TGC TTT GCC ATC ATA GAA GAA GAT GAC CAG GGA GAA Thr Asn Gly His Cys Phe Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Asp Asp Gln Gly Glu 80 85 90	588
ACC ACA TTA GCT TCA GGG TGT ATG AAA TAT GAA GGA TCT GAT TTT CAG Thr Thr Leu Ala Ser Gly Cys Met Lys Tyr Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Gln 95 100 105	636
TGC AAA GAT TCT CCA AAA GCC CAG CTA CGC CGG ACA ATA GAA TGT TGT Cys Lys Asp Ser Pro Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Arg Thr Ile Glu Cys Cys 110 115 120 125	684
CGG ACC AAT TTA TGT AAC CAG TAT TTG CAA CCC ACA CTG CCC CCT GTT Arg Thr Asn Leu Cys Asn Gln Tyr Leu Gln Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro Val 130 135 140	732
GTC ATA GGT CCG TTT TTT GAT GGC AGC ATT CGA TGG CTG GTT TTG CTC Val Ile Gly Pro Phe Phe Asp Gly Ser Ile Arg Trp Leu Val Leu Leu 145 150 155	780
ATT TCT ATG GCT GTC TGC ATA ATT GCT ATG ATC ATC TTC TCC AGC TGC Ile Ser Met Ala Val Cys Ile Ile Ala Met Ile Ile Phe Ser Ser Cys 160 165 170	828
TTT TGT TAC AAA CAT TAT TGC AAG AGC ATC TCA AGC AGA CGT CGT TAC Phe Cys Tyr Lys His Tyr Cys Lys Ser Ile Ser Ser Arg Arg Arg Tyr 175 180 185	876
AAT CGT GAT TTG GAA CAG GAT GAA GCA TTT ATT CCA GTT GGA GAA TCA Asn Arg Asp Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Ala Phe Ile Pro Val Gly Glu Ser 190 195 200 205	924
CTA AAA GAC CTT ATT GAC CAG TCA CAA AGT TCT GGT AGT GGG TCT GGA Leu Lys Asp Leu Ile Asp Gln Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly 210 215 220	972
CTA CCT TTA TTG GTT CAG CGA ACT ATT GCC AAA CAG ATT CAG ATG GTC Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met Val 225 230 235	1020
CGG CAA GTT GGT AAA GGC CGA TAT CGA GAA GTA TGG ATG GGC AAA TGC Arg Gln Val Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys Trp 240 245 250	1068
CGT GGC GAA AAA GTG GCG GTG AAA GTA TTC TTT ACC ACT GAA GAA GCC Arg Gly Glu Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Thr Glu Glu Ala 255 260 265	1116

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AGC TGG TTT CGA GAA ACA GAA ATC TAC CAA ACT GTG CTA ATG CGC CAT	1164
Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg His	
270 275 280 285	
GAA AAC ATA CTT GGT TTC ATA GCG GCA GAC ATT AAA GGT ACA GGT TCC	1212
Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly Ser	
290 295 300	
TGG ACT CAG CTC TAT TTG ATT ACT GAT TAC CAT GAA AAT GGA TCT CTC	1260
Trp Thr Gln Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu	
305 310 315	
TAT GAC TTC CTG AAA TGT GCT ACA CTG GAC ACC AGA GCC CTG CTT AAA	1308
Tyr Asp Phe Leu Lys Cys Ala Thr Leu Asp Thr Arg Ala Leu Leu Lys	
320 325 330	
TTG GCT TAT TCA GCT GCC TGT GGT CTG TGC CAC CTG CAC ACA GAA ATT	1356
Leu Ala Tyr Ser Ala Ala Cys Gly Leu Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile	
335 340 345	
TAT GGC ACC CAA GGA AAG CCC GCA ATT GCT CAT CGA GAC CTA AAG AGC	1404
Tyr Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser	
350 355 360 365	
AAA AAC ATC CTC ATC AAG AAA AAT GGG AGT TGC TGC ATT GCT GAC CTG	1452
Lys Asn Ile Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Gly Ser Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu	
370 375 380	
GGC CTT GCT GTT AAA TTC AAC AGT GAC ACA AAT GAA GTT GAT GTG CCC	1500
Gly Leu Ala Val Lys Phe Asn Ser Asp Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Val Pro	
385 390 395	
TTG AAT ACC AGG GTG GGC ACC AAA CGC TAC ATG GCT CCC GAA GTG CTG	1548
Leu Asn Thr Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu	
400 405 410	
GAC GAA AGC CTG AAC AAA AAC CAC TTC CAG CCC TAC ATC ATG GCT GAC	1596
Asp Glu Ser Leu Asn Lys Asn His Phe Gln Pro Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp	
415 420 425	
ATC TAC AGC TTC GGC CTA ATC ATT TGG GAG ATG GCT CGT CGT TGT ATC	1644
Ile Tyr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ile Ile Trp Glu Met Ala Arg Arg Cys Ile	
430 435 440 445	
ACA GGA GGG ATC CTG GAA GAA TAC CAA TTG CCA TAT TAC AAC ATG GTA	1692
Thr Gly Gly Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Met Val	
450 455 460	
CCG AGT GAT CCG TCA TAC GAA GAT ATG CGT GAG GTT GTG TGT GTC AAA	1740
Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met Arg Glu Val Val Cys Val Lys	
465 470 475	
CGT TTG CCG CCA ATT GTG TCT AAT CCG TGG AAC AGT GAT GAA TGT CTA	1788
Arg Leu Arg Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Arg Trp Asn Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu	
480 485 490	
CGA GCA GTT TTG AAG CTA ATG TCA GAA TGC TGG GCC CAC AAT CCA GCC	1836
Arg Ala Val Leu Lys Leu Met Ser Glu Cys Trp Ala His Asn Pro Ala	
495 500 505	

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TCC AGA CTC ACA GCA TTG AGA ATT AAG AAG ACG CTT GCC AAG ATG GTT 1884  
 Ser Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Val  
 510 515 520 525  
 GAA TCC CAA GAT GTA AAA ATC TGATGGTTAA ACCATCGGAG GAGAAACTCT 1935  
 Glu Ser Gln Asp Val Lys Ile  
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 AGACTGCAAG AACTGTTTTT ACCCATGGCA TGGGTGGAAT TAGAGTGGAA TAAGGATGTT 1995  
 AACTTGGTTC TCAGACTCTT TCTTCACTAC GTGTTCCACAG GCTGCTAATA TTAAACCTTT 2055  
 CAGTACTCTT ATTAGGATAC AAGCTGGGAA CTTCTAAACA CTTCAATTCTT TATATATGGA 2115  
 CAGCTTTATT TTAAATGTGG TTTTGTATGC CTTTTTTTAA GTGGGTTTTT ATGAACTGCA 2175  
 TCAAGACTTC AATCCTGATT AGTGTCTCCA GTCAAGCTCT GGGTACTGAA TTGCCTGTTT 2235  
 ATAAAACGGT GCTTTCTGTG AAAGCCTTAA GAAGATAAAT GAGCGCAGCA GAGATGGAGA 2295  
 AATAGACTTT GCCTTTTACC TGAGACATTC AGTTCGTTTG TATTCTACCT TTGTAAAACA 2355  
 GCCTATAGAT GATGATGTGT TTGGGATACT GCTTATTTTA TGATAGTTTG TCCTGTGTCC 2415  
 TTAGTGATGT GTGTGTGTCT CCATGCACAT GCACGCCGGG ATTCTCTCTG TGCCTTTTGA 2475  
 ATTAGAAGAA AATAATTTAT ATGCATGCAC AGGAAGATAT TGGTGGCCCG TGGTTTTGTG 2535  
 CTTTAAAAAT GCAATATCTG ACCAAGATTC GCCAATCTCA TACAAGCCAT TTAAGTTTGA 2595  
 AGTGAGATAG CTTCCCCACC AGCTTTATTT TTTAACATGA AAGCTGATGC CAAGGCCAAA 2655  
 AGAAGTTTAA AGCATCTGTA AATTTGGACT GTTTTCCTTC AACCACCATT TTTTTTGTGG 2715  
 TTATTATTTT TGTCACGGAA AGCATCCTCT CCAAAGTTGG AGCTTCTATT GCCATGAACC 2775  
 ATGCTTACAA AGAAAGCACT TCTTATTGAA GTGAATTCCT GCATTTGATA GCAATGTAAG 2835  
 TGCCTATAAC CATGTTCTAT ATTCTTTATT CTCAGTAACT TTTAAAAGGG AAGTTATTTA 2895  
 TATTTTGTGT ATAATGTGCT TTATTTGCAA ATCACCC 2932

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 532 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

Met Thr Gln Leu Tyr Ile Tyr Ile Arg Leu Gly Ala Tyr Leu Phe -  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ile Ile Ser Arg Val Gln Gly Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Met Leu His Gly  
 20 25 30



Thr Gly Met Lys Ser Asp Ser Asp Gln Lys Lys Ser Glu Asn Gly Val  
 35 40 45  
 Thr Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp Thr Leu Pro Phe Leu Lys Cys Tyr Cys Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Gly His Cys Pro Asp Asp Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Cys Ile Thr Asn Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 His Cys Phe Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Asp Asp Gln Gly Glu Thr Thr Leu  
 85 90 95  
 Ala Ser Gly Cys Met Lys Tyr Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Gln Cys Lys Asp  
 100 105 110  
 Ser Pro Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Arg Thr Ile Glu Cys Cys Arg Thr Asn  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Cys Asn Gln Tyr Leu Gln Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro Val Val Ile Gly  
 130 135 140  
 Pro Phe Phe Asp Gly Ser Ile Arg Trp Leu Val Leu Leu Ile Ser Met  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Val Cys Ile Ile Ala Met Ile Ile Phe Ser Ser Cys Phe Cys Tyr  
 165 170 175  
 Lys His Tyr Cys Lys Ser Ile Ser Ser Arg Arg Arg Tyr Asn Arg Asp  
 180 185 190  
 Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Ala Phe Ile Pro Val Gly Glu Ser Leu Lys Asp  
 195 200 205  
 Leu Ile Asp Gln Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met Val Arg Gln Val  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys Trp Arg Gly Glu  
 245 250 255  
 Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Thr Glu Glu Ala Ser Trp Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg His Glu Asn Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly Ser Trp Thr Gln  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Lys Cys Ala Thr Leu Asp Thr Arg Ala Leu Leu Lys Leu Ala Tyr  
 325 330 335  
 Ser Ala Ala Cys Gly Leu Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gly Thr  
 340 345 350

Gln	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ala	Ile	Ala	His	Arg	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	Lys	Asn	Ile		
355						360						365					
Leu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Asn	Gly	Ser	Cys	Cys	Ile	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala		
370							375				380						
Val	Lys	Phe	Asn	Ser	Asp	Thr	Asn	Glu	Val	Asp	Val	Pro	Leu	Asn	Thr		
385									390				395			400	
Arg	Val	Gly	Thr	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ser		
405										410		415					
Leu	Asn	Lys	Asn	His	Phe	Gln	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Met	Ala	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Ser		
420						425				430							
Phe	Gly	Leu	Ile	Ile	Trp	Glu	Met	Ala	Arg	Arg	Cys	Ile	Thr	Gly	Gly		
435								440		445							
Ile	Val	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Met	Val	Pro	Ser	Asp		
450						455				460							
Pro	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Met	Arg	Glu	Val	Val	Cys	Val	Lys	Arg	Leu	Arg		
465							470				475				480		
Pro	Ile	Val	Ser	Asn	Arg	Trp	Asn	Ser	Asp	Glu	Cys	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val		
485										490		495					
Leu	Lys	Leu	Met	Ser	Glu	Cys	Trp	Ala	His	Asn	Pro	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu		
500								505		510							
Thr	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ile	Lys	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ala	Lys	Met	Val	Glu	Ser	Gln		
515							520				525						
Asp	Val	Lys	Ile														
530																	

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2333 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: *Homo sapiens*

(1x) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
(B) LOCATION: 1..1515

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

ATG GCG GAG TCG GCC GGA GCC TCC TCC TTC TTC CCC CTT CTT GTC CTC	48
Met Ala Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Pro Leu Val Val Leu	
1 5 10 15	
CTG CTC GCC GGC AGC GGC GGG TCC GGG CCC CGG GGG GTC CAG GCT CTC	96
Leu Leu Ala Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Arg Gly Val Gln Ala Leu	
20 25 30	
CTG TGT GCG TGC ACC AGC TGC CTC CAG GCC AAC TAC ACG TGT GAG ACA	144
Leu Cys Ala Cys Thr Ser Cys Leu Gln Ala Asn Tyr Thr Cys Glu Thr	
35 40 45	
GAT GCG GCC TGC ATG GTT TCC TTT TTC AAT CTG GAT GGG ATG GAG CAC	192
Asp Gly Ala Cys Met Val Ser Phe Phe Asn Leu Asp Gly Met Glu His	
50 55 60	
CAT GTG CGC ACC TGC ATC CCC AAA GTG GAG CTG GTC CCT GCC GGG AAG	240
His Val Arg Thr Cys Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Leu Val Pro Ala Gly Lys	
65 70 75 80	
CCC TTC TAC TGC CTG AGC TCG GAG GAC CTG CGC AAC ACC CAC TGC TGC	288
Pro Phe Tyr Cys Leu Ser Ser Glu Asp Leu Arg Asn Thr His Cys Cys	
85 90 95	
TAC ACT GAC TAC TGC AAC AGG ATC GAC TTG AGG GTG CCC AGT GGT CAC	336
Tyr Thr Asp Tyr Cys Asn Arg Ile Asp Leu Arg Val Pro Ser Gly His	
100 105 110	
CTC AAG GAG CCT GAG CAC CCG TCC ATG TCG GGC CCG GTC GAG CTG GTA	384
Leu Lys Glu Pro Glu His Pro Ser Met Trp Gly Pro Val Glu Leu Val	
115 120 125	
GGC ATC ATC GCC GGC CCG GTG TTC CTC CTG TTC CTC ATC ATC ATC ATT	432
Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly Pro Val Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile Ile Ile Ile	
130 135 140	
GTT TTC CTT GTC ATT AAC TAT CAT CAG CGT GTC TAT CAC AAC CGC CAG	480
Val Phe Leu Val Ile Asn Tyr His Gln Arg Val Tyr His Asn Arg Gln	
145 150 155 160	
AGA CTG GAC ATG GAA GAT CCC TCA TGT GAG ATG TGT CTC TCC AAA GAC	528
Arg Leu Asp Met Glu Asp Pro Ser Cys Glu Met Cys Leu Ser Lys Asp	
165 170 175	
AAG ACG CTC CAG GAT CTT GTC TAC GAT CTC TCC ACC TCA GGG TCT GGC	576
Lys Thr Leu Gln Asp Leu Val Tyr Asp Leu Ser Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly	
180 185 190	
TCA GGG TTA CCC CTC TTT GTC CAG CGC ACA GTG GCC CGA ACC ATC GTT	624
Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Thr Ile Val	
195 200 205	
TTA CAA GAG ATT ATT GGC AAG GGT CCG TTT GGG GAA GTA TGC CCG GGC	672
Leu Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Phe Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly	
210 215 220	

CGC TGG AGG GGT GGT GAT GTG GCT GTG AAA ATA TTC TCT TCT CGT GAA Arg Trp Arg Gly Gly Asp Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu 225 230 235 240	720
GAA CCG TCT TGG TTC AGG GAA GCA GAG ATA TAC CAG ACG GTC ATG CTG Glu Arg Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Met Leu 245 250 255	768
CGC CAT GAA AAC ATC CTT GGA TTT ATT GCT GCT GAC AAT AAA GAT AAT Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Asn Lys Asp Asn 260 265 270	816
GGC ACC TGG ACA CAG CTG TGG CTT GTT TCT GAC TAT CAT GAG CAC GGG Gly Thr Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His Glu His Gly 275 280 285	864
TCC CTG TTT GAT TAT CTG AAC CCG TAC ACA GTG ACA ATT GAG GGG ATG Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Ile Glu Gly Met 290 295 300	912
ATT AAG CTG GCC TTG TCT GCT GCT AGT GGG CTG GCA CAC CTG CAC ATG Ile Lys Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Met 305 310 315 320	960
GAG ATC GTG GGC ACC CAA GGG AAG CCT GCA ATT GCT CAT CGA GAC TTA Glu Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Gly Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu 325 330 335	1008
AAG TCA AAG AAC ATT CTG GTG AAG AAA AAT GGC ATG TGT GCC ATA GCA Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Met Cys Ala Ile Ala 340 345 350	1056
GAC CTG GGC CTG GCT GTC CGT CAT GAT GCA GTC ACT GAC ACC ATT GAC Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ala Val Thr Asp Thr Ile Asp 355 360 365	1104
ATT GCC CCG AAT CAG AGG GTG GGG ACC AAA CGA TAC ATG GCC CCT GAA Ile Ala Pro Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu 370 375 380	1152
GTA CTT GAT GAA ACC ATT AAT ATG AAA CAC TTT GAC TCC TTT AAA TGT Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Asp Ser Phe Lys Cys 385 390 395 400	1200
GCT GAT ATT TAT GCC CTC GGG CTT GTA TAT TGG GAG ATT GCT CGA AGA Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Tyr Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg 405 410 415	1248
TGC AAT TCT CGA GCA GTC CAT GAA GAA TAT CAG CTG CCA TAT TAC GAC Cys Asn Ser Gly Gly Val His Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asp 420 425 430	1296
TTA GTG CCC TCT GAC CCT TCC ATT GAG GAA ATG CGA AAG GTT GTA TGT Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Glu Glu Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys 435 440 445	1344
GAT CAG AAG CTG CGT CCC AAC ATC CCC AAC TGG TGG CAG AGT TAT GAG Asp Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Trp Trp Gln Ser Tyr Glu 450 455 460	1392

GCA CTG CCG GTG ATG GCG AAG ATG ATG CGA GAG TGT TGG TAT GCC AAC 1440  
 Ala Leu Arg Val Met Gly Lys Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Ala Asn  
 465 470 475 480

GGC GCA GCC CGC CTG ACG GCC CTG CGC ATC AAG AAG ACC CTC TCC CAG 1488  
 Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ser Gln  
 485 490 495

CTC AGC GTG CAG GAA GAC GTG AAG ATC TAACTGCTCC CTCTCTCCAC 1535  
 Leu Ser Val Gln Glu Asp Val Lys Ile  
 500 505

ACGGAGCTCC TGGCAGCGAG AACTACGCAC AGCTGCCGCG TTGAGCGTAC GATGGAGGCC 1595

TACCTCTCGT TTCTGCCAG CCCTCTGTGG CCAGGAGCCC TGGCCCGCAA GAGGGACAGA 1655

GGCCGGGAGA GACTCGCTCA CTCCCATGTT GCGTTTGAGA CAGACACCTT TTCTATTAC 1715

CTCCTAATGG CATGGAGACT CTGAGAGCGA ATTGTGTGGA GAACTCAGTG CCACACCTCG 1775

AACTGGTTGT AGTGGGAAGT CCGCGAAGC CCGGTGCATC TGGCAGGTGG CCAGGAGCCA 1835

TGACAGGGGC GCTTGGGAGG GGCCGGAGGA ACGAGGTGT TGCCAGTGCT AAGCTGCCCT 1895

GAGGGTTTCC TTCGGGAGC AGCCACAGC ACACCAAGGT GGCCCGGAAG AACCAGAAGT 1955

GCAGCCCTC TCACAGGCAG CTCTGAGCCG CGCTTTCCCC TCCTCCCTGG GATGGAGCT 2015

GGCGGGAGAC TGCCAGTGGG GACCGAATCT GCGCTTTGT CTGTCCAGCC GTGTGTGCAT 2075

GTGCGAGGT GCGTCCCCCG TTGTGCCTGG TTGCTGCCAT GCCCTTACAC GTGCGTGTGA 2135

GTGTGTGTGT GTGTCTGTAG GTGCGCACTT ACCTGCTTGA GCTTTCTGTG CATGTGCAGG 2195

TCCGGGGTGT GGTGCTCATG CTGTCCGTGC TTGCTGGTGC CTCTTTTCAG TAGTGAGCAG 2255

CATCTAGTTT CCCTGGTGCC CTTCCTCGA GGTCTCTCCC TCCCCCAGAG CCCCTCATGC 2315

CACAGTGGTA CTCTGTGT 2333

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 505 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

Met Ala Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Pro Leu Val Val Leu  
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Ala Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Arg Gly Val Gln Ala Leu  
 20 25 30

54

Leu Cys Ala Cys Thr Ser Cys Leu Gln Ala Asn Tyr Thr Cys Glu Thr  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Gly Ala Cys Met Val Ser Phe Phe Asn Leu Asp Gly Met Glu His  
 50 55 60  
 His Val Arg Thr Cys Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Leu Val Pro Ala Gly Lys  
 65 70 75 80  
 Pro Phe Tyr Cys Leu Ser Ser Glu Asp Leu Arg Asn Thr His Cys Cys  
 85 90 95  
 Tyr Thr Asp Tyr Cys Asn Arg Ile Asp Leu Arg Val Pro Ser Gly His  
 100 105 110  
 Leu Lys Glu Pro Glu His Pro Ser Met Trp Gly Pro Val Glu Leu Val  
 115 120 125  
 Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly Pro Val Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile Ile Ile Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Val Phe Leu Val Ile Asn Tyr His Gln Arg Val Tyr His Asn Arg Gln  
 145 150 155 160  
 Arg Leu Asp Met Glu Asp Pro Ser Cys Glu Met Cys Leu Ser Lys Asp  
 165 170 175  
 Lys Thr Leu Gln Asp Leu Val Tyr Asp Leu Ser Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly  
 180 185 190  
 Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Thr Ile Val  
 195 200 205  
 Leu Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Phe Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Arg Trp Arg Gly Gly Asp Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu  
 225 230 235 240  
 Glu Arg Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Met Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Asn Lys Asp Asn  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Thr Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His Glu His Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Ile Glu Gly Met  
 290 295 300  
 Ile Lys Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Met  
 305 310 315 320  
 Glu Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Gly Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Met Cys Ala Ile Ala  
 340 345 350

55

Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ala Val Thr Asp Thr Ile Asp  
 355 360 365  
 Ile Ala Pro Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu  
 370 375 380  
 Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Asp Ser Phe Lys Cys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Tyr Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg  
 405 410 415  
 Cys Asn Ser Gly Gly Val His Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asp  
 420 425 430  
 Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Glu Glu Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys  
 435 440 445  
 Asp Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Trp Trp Gln Ser Tyr Glu  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Leu Arg Val Met Gly Lys Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Ala Asn  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ser Gln  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Ser Val Gln Glu Asp Val Lys Ile  
 500 505

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 2308 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Mouse

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 77..1585

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

GGCGAGGCGA GGTTCGCTGG GGTGAGGCAG CGGCGCGGCC GGGCCGGGCC GGGCCACAGG

60

56

CCGTCGCCGCC	CGGACC	ATG	CAG	GCG	GCG	GTC	GCT	GCT	CCG	GCT	CCC	CGG				109
		Met	Glu	Ala	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Pro	Arg	Pro	Arg				
		1					5				10					
CTG	CTC	CTC	CTC	GTG	CTG	GCG	GCG	GCG	GCG	GCG	GCG	GCG	GCG	CTG		157
Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	
			15					20					25			
CTC	CCG	GGG	GCG	ACG	GCG	TTA	CAG	TGT	TTC	TGC	CAC	CTC	TGT	ACA	AAA	205
Leu	Pro	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ala	Leu	Gln	Cys	Phe	Cys	His	Leu	Cys	Thr	Lys	
		30					35					40				
GAC	AAT	TTT	ACT	TGT	GTG	ACA	GAT	GGG	CTC	TGC	TTT	GTC	TCT	GTC	ACA	253
Asp	Asn	Phe	Thr	Cys	Val	Thr	Asp	Gly	Leu	Cys	Phe	Val	Ser	Val	Thr	
	45					50					55					
GAG	ACC	ACA	GAC	AAA	GTT	ATA	CAC	AAC	AGC	ATG	TGT	ATA	GCT	GAA	ATT	301
Glu	Thr	Thr	Asp	Lys	Val	Ile	His	Asn	Ser	Met	Cys	Ile	Ala	Glu	Ile	
60					65					70					75	
GAC	TTA	ATT	CCT	CGA	GAT	AGG	CCG	TTT	GTA	TGT	GCA	CCC	TCT	TCA	AAA	349
Asp	Leu	Ile	Pro	Arg	Asp	Arg	Pro	Phe	Val	Cys	Ala	Pro	Ser	Ser	Lys	
				80					85					90		
ACT	GGG	TCT	GTG	ACT	ACA	ACA	TAT	TGC	TGC	AAT	CAG	GAC	CAT	TGC	AAT	397
Thr	Gly	Ser	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Cys	Cys	Asn	Gln	Asp	His	Cys	Asn	
			95					100					105			
AAA	ATA	GAA	CTT	CCA	ACT	ACT	GTA	AAG	TCA	TCA	CCT	GGC	CTT	GGT	CCT	445
Lys	Ile	Glu	Leu	Pro	Thr	Thr	Val	Lys	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly	Leu	Gly	Pro	
		110					115					120				
GTG	GAA	CTG	GCA	GCT	GTC	ATT	GCT	GGA	CCA	GTG	TGC	TTC	GTC	TGC	ATC	493
Val	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Val	Ile	Ala	Gly	Pro	Val	Cys	Phe	Val	Cys	Ile	
	125					130					135					
TCA	CTC	ATG	TTG	ATG	GTC	TAT	ATC	TGC	CAC	AAC	CGC	ACT	GTC	ATT	CAC	541
Ser	Leu	Met	Leu	Met	Val	Tyr	Ile	Cys	His	Asn	Arg	Thr	Val	Ile	His	
140					145					150					155	
CAT	CGA	GTG	CCA	AAT	GAA	GAG	GAC	CCT	TCA	TTA	GAT	CGC	CCT	TTT	ATT	589
His	Arg	Val	Pro	Asn	Glu	Glu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Leu	Asp	Arg	Pro	Phe	Ile	
				160					165					170		
TCA	GAG	GGT	ACT	ACG	TTG	AAA	GAC	TTA	ATT	TAT	GAT	ATG	ACA	ACG	TCA	637
Ser	Glu	Gly	Thr	Thr	Leu	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Met	Thr	Thr	Ser	
			175					180					185			
GGT	TCT	GGC	TCA	GGT	TTA	CCA	TTG	CTT	GTT	CAG	ACA	ACA	ATT	GGG	AGA	685
Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Gln	Arg	Thr	Ile	Ala	Arg	
		190					195					200				
ACT	ATT	GTG	TTA	CAA	GAA	AGC	ATT	GGC	AAA							



TCT AGA GAA GAA CGT TCG TGG TTC CGT GAG GCA GAG ATT TAT CAA ACT	829
Ser Arg Glu Glu Arg Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr	
240 245 250	
GTA ATG TTA CGT CAT GAA AAC ATC CTC GGA TTT ATA GCA GCA GAC AAT	877
Val Met Leu Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Asn	
255 260 265	
AAA GAC AAT CGT ACT TGG ACT CAG CTC TGG TTG GTG TCA GAT TAT CAT	925
Lys Asp Asn Gly Thr Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His	
270 275 280	
GAG CAT GGA TCC CTT TTT GAT TAC TTA AAC AGA TAC ACA GTT ACT GTG	973
Glu His Gly Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Val	
285 290 295	
GAA GGA ATG ATA AAA CTT GCT CTG TCC ACG GCG AGC GGT CTT GCC CAT	1021
Glu Gly Met Ile Lys Leu Ala Leu Ser Thr Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His	
300 305 310 315	
CTT CAC ATG GAG ATT GTT GGT ACC CAA GGA AAG CCA GCC ATT GCT CAT	1069
Leu His Met Glu Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His	
320 325 330	
AGA GAT TTG AAA TCA AAG AAT ATC TTG GTA AAG AAG AAT GGA ACT TGC	1117
Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Thr Cys	
335 340 345	
TGT ATT GCA GAC TTA GGA CTG GCA GTA AGA CAT GAT TCA GCC ACA GAT	1165
Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ser Ala Thr Asp	
350 355 360	
ACC ATT GAT ATT GCT CCA AAC CAC AGA GTG GGA ACA AAA AGG TAC ATG	1213
Thr Ile Asp Ile Ala Pro Asn His Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met	
365 370 375	
GCC CCT GAA GTT CTC GAT GAT TCC ATA AAT ATG AAA CAT TTT GAA TCC	1261
Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Asp Ser Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Glu Ser	
380 385 390 395	
TTC AAA CGT GCT GAC ATC TAT GCA ATG GGC TTA GTA TTC TGG GAA ATT	1309
Phe Lys Arg Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Met Gly Leu Val Phe Trp Glu Ile	
400 405 410	
GCT CGA CGA TGT TCC ATT GGT GGA ATT CAT GAA GAT TAC CAA CTG CCT	1357
Ala Arg Arg Cys Ser Ile Gly Gly Ile His Glu Asp Tyr Gln Leu Pro	
415 420 425	
TAT TAT GAT CTT GTA CCT TCT GAC CCA TCA GTT GAA GAA ATG AGA AAA	1405
Tyr Tyr Asp Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Val Glu Glu Met Arg Lys	
430 435 440	
GTT GTT TGT GAA CAG AAG TTA AGG CCA AAT ATC CCA AAC AGA TGG CAG	1453
Val Val Cys Glu Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Gln	
445 450 455	
AGC TGT GAA GCC TTG AGA GTA ATG GCT AAA ATT ATG AGA GAA TGT TGG	1501
Ser Cys Glu Ala Leu Arg Val Met Ala Lys Ile Met Arg Glu Cys Trp	
460 465 470 475	

TAT GCC AAT GGA GCA GCT AGG CTT ACA GCA TTG CCG ATT AAG AAA ACA 1549  
 Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr  
 480 485 490

TTA TCG CAA CTC AGT CAA CAG GAA GGC ATC AAA ATG TAATTCTACA 1595  
 Leu Ser Gln Leu Ser Gln Gln Glu Ile Lys Met  
 495 500

GCTTTGCCTG AACTCTCCTT TTTTCTTCAG ATCTGCTCCT GGGTTTAAAT TTGGGAGGTC 1655  
 AGTTGTTCTA CCTCACTGAG AGGGAACAGA AGGATATTGC TTCCTTTTGC AGCAGTGTAA 1715  
 TAAAGTCAAT TAAAACTTC CCAGGATTC TTTGGACCCA GGAAACAGCC ATGTGGGTCC 1775  
 TTTCTGTGCA CTATGAACGC TTCTTTCCCA GGACAGAAAA TGTGTAGTCT ACCTTTATTT 1835  
 TTTATTAACA AAACCTGTTT TTTAAAAAGA TGATTGCTGG TCTTAACTTT AGGTAACCTT 1895  
 GCTGTGCTGG AGATCATCTT TAAGGGCAAA GGAGTTGGAT TGCTGAATTA CAATGAAACA 1955  
 TGTCTTATTA CTAAAGAAAG TGATTTACTC CTGGTTAGTA CATTCTCAGA GGATTCTGAA 2015  
 CCACTAGAGT TTCCTTGATT CAGACTTTGA ATGTACTGTT CTATAGTTTT TCAGGATCTT 2075  
 AAAACTAACA CTTATAAAAC TCTTATCTTG AGTCTAAAAA TGACCTCATA TAGTAGTGAG 2135  
 GAACATAATT CATGCAATTG TATTTTGTAT ACTATTATTG TTCTTCACT TATTCAGAAC 2195  
 ATTACATGCC TTCAAATCG GATTGTACTA TACCASTAAG TGCCACTTCT GTGTCTTTCT 2255  
 AATGGAAATG AGTAGAATTG CTGAAAGTCT CTATGTTAAA ACCTATAGTG TTT 2308

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:

## (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 503 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

Met Glu Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Pro Arg Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Leu Val  
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Pro Gly Ala Thr  
 20 25 30

Ala Leu Gln Cys Phe Cys His Leu Cys Thr Lys Asp Asn Phe Thr Cys  
 35 40 45

Val Thr Asp Gly Leu Cys Phe Val Ser Val Thr Glu Thr Thr Asp Lys  
 50 55 60

Val Ile His Asn Ser Met Cys Ile Ala Glu Ile Asp Leu Ile Pro Arg  
 65 70 75 80

Asp	Arg	Pro	Phe	Val	Cys	Ala	Pro	Ser	Ser	Lys	Thr	Gly	Ser	Val	Thr	
				85					90				95			
Thr	Thr	Tyr	Cys	Cys	Asn	Gln	Asp	His	Cys	Asn	Lys	Ile	Glu	Leu	Pro	
			100					105					110			
Thr	Thr	Val	Lys	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly	Leu	Gly	Pro	Val	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ala	
			115					120					125			
Val	Ile	Ala	Gly	Pro	Val	Cys	Phe	Val	Cys	Ile	Ser	Leu	Met	Leu	Met	
		130					135					140				
Val	Tyr	Ile	Cys	His	Asn	Arg	Thr	Val	Ile	His	His	Arg	Val	Pro	Asn	
		145					150					155				
Glu	Glu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Leu	Asp	Arg	Pro	Phe	Ile	Ser	Glu	Gly	Thr	Thr	
			165					170					175			
Leu	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Met	Thr	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	
			180					185					190			
Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Gln	Arg	Thr	Ile	Ala	Arg	Thr	Ile	Val	Leu	Gln	
		195					200					205				
Glu	Ser	Ile	Gly	Lys	Gly	Arg	Phe	Gly	Glu	Val	Trp	Arg	Gly	Lys	Trp	
		210					215					220				
Arg	Gly	Glu	Glu	Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ser	Arg	Glu	Glu	Arg	
		225					230					235				
Ser	Trp	Phe	Arg	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Thr	Val	Met	Leu	Arg	His	
			245					250					255			
Glu	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ala	Asp	Asn	Lys	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	
			260					265					270			
Trp	Thr	Gln	Leu	Trp	Leu	Val	Ser	Asp	Tyr	His	Glu	His	Gly	Ser	Leu	
		275					280					285				
Phe	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Gly	Met	Ile	Lys	
		290					295					300				
Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ala	His	Leu	His	Met	Glu	Ile	
		305					310					315				
Val	Gly	Thr	Gln	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ala	Ile	Ala	His	Arg	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	
			325					330					335			
Lys	Asn	Ile	Leu	Val	Lys	Lys	Asn	Gly	Thr	Cys	Cys	Ile	Ala	Asp	Leu	
			340					345					350			
Gly	Leu	Ala	Val	Arg	His	Asp	Ser	Ala	Thr	Asp	Thr	Ile	Asp	Ile	Ala	
		355					360					365				
Pro	Asn	His	Arg	Val	Gly	Thr	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Leu	
		370					375					380				
Asp	Asp	Ser	Ile	Asn	Met	Lys	His	Phe	Glu	Ser	Phe	Lys	Arg	Ala	Asp	
		385					390					395				

60

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Ile Tyr Ala Met Gly Leu Val Phe Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Cys Ser
      405                      410                      415

Ile Gly Gly Ile His Glu Asp Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asp Leu Val
      420                      425                      430

Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Val Glu Glu Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys Glu Gln
      435                      440                      445

Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Gln Ser Cys Glu Ala Leu
      450                      455                      460

Arg Val Met Ala Lys Ile Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ala
      465                      470                      475                      480

Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ser Gln Leu Ser
      485                      490                      495

Gln Gln Glu Gly Ile Lys Met
      500

```

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 1922 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Mouse
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 241..1746

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

```

GAGAGCACAG CCCTTCCCAG TCCCCGGAGC CGCCGCGCCA CGCGCGCATG ATCAAGACCT      60
TTTCCCCGGC CCCACAGGGC CTCTGGACGT GAGACCCCGG CCGCCTCCGC AAGGAGAGGC      120
GGGGGTCGAG TCGCCCTGTC CAAAGGCCTC AATCTAACA ATCTTGATTC CTGTTGCCGG      180
CTGGCGGGAC CTTGAATGGC AGGAAATCTC ACCACATCTC TTCTCCTATC TCCAAGGACC      240
ATG ACC TTG GCG AGC TTC AGA AGG GGC CTT TTG ATG CTG TCG GTG GCC      288
Met Thr Leu Gly Ser Phe Arg Arg Gly Leu Leu Met Leu Ser Val Ala
  1           5           10           15

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61

TTG GGC CTA ACC CAG GGG AGA CTT GCG AAG CCT TCC AAG CTG GTG AAC Leu Gly Leu Thr Gln Gly Arg Leu Ala Lys Pro Ser Lys Leu Val Asn 20 25 30	336
TGC ACT TGT GAG AGC CCA CAC TGC AAG AGA CCA TTC TGC CAG GGG TCA Cys Thr Cys Glu Ser Pro His Cys Lys Arg Pro Phe Cys Gln Gly Ser 35 40 45	384
TGG TGC ACA GTG GTG CTG GTT CGA GAG CAG GGC AGG CAC CCC CAG GTC Trp Cys Thr Val Val Leu Val Arg Glu Gln Gly Arg His Pro Gln Val 50 55 60	432
TAT CGG GGC TGT GGG AGC CTG AAC CAG GAG CTC TGC TTG GGA CGT CCC Tyr Arg Gly Cys Gly Ser Leu Asn Gln Glu Leu Cys Leu Gly Arg Pro 65 70 75 80	480
ACG GAG TTT CTG AAC CAT CAC TGC TGC TAT AGA TCC TTC TGC AAC CAC Thr Glu Phe Leu Asn His His Cys Cys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Cys Asn His 85 90 95	528
AAC GTG TCT CTG ATG CTG GAG GCC ACC CAA ACT CCT TCG GAG GAG CCA Asn Val Ser Leu Met Leu Glu Ala Thr Gln Thr Pro Ser Glu Glu Pro 100 105 110	576
GAA GTT GAT GCC CAT CTG CCT CTG ATC CTG GGT CCT GTG CTG GCC TTG Glu Val Asp Ala His Leu Pro Leu Ile Leu Gly Pro Val Leu Ala Leu 115 120 125	624
CCG GTC CTG GTG GCC CTG GGT GCT CTG GGC TTG TGG CGT GTC CCG CCG Pro Val Leu Val Ala Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Leu Trp Arg Val Arg Arg 130 135 140	672
AGG CAG GAG AAG CAG CCG GAT TTG CAC AGT GAC CTG GGC GAG TCC AGT Arg Gln Glu Lys Gln Arg Asp Leu His Ser Asp Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser 145 150 155 160	720
CTC ATC CTG AAG GCA TCT GAA CAG GCA GAC AGC ATG TTG GGG GAC TTC Leu Ile Leu Lys Ala Ser Glu Gln Ala Asp Ser Met Leu Gly Asp Phe 165 170 175	768
CTG GAC AGC GAC TGT ACC ACG GGC AGC GGC TCG GGG CTC CCC TTC TTC Leu Asp Ser Asp Cys Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe Leu 180 185 190	816
GTG CAG AGG ACG GTA GCT CCG CAG GTT GCG CTG GTA GAG TGT GTG GGA Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Val Ala Leu Val Glu Cys Val Gly 195 200 205	864
AAG GGC CGA TAT GGC GAG GTG TGG CCG GGT TCG TGG CAT GGC GAA AGC Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Ser Trp His Gly Glu Ser 210 215 220	912
GTG GCG GTC AAG ATT TTC TCC TCA CGA GAT GAG CAG TCC TCG TTC CCG Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Gln Ser Trp Phe Arg 225 230 235 240	960
GAG ACG GAG ATC TAC AAC ACA GTT CTG CTT AGA CAC GAC AAC ATC CTA Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Asn Thr Val Leu Leu Arg His Asp Asn Ile Leu 245 250 255	1008

GGC	TTC	ATC	GCC	TCC	GAC	ATG	ACT	TCG	CGG	AAC	TCG	ACC	ACG	CAG	CTG	1056
Gly	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ser	Asp	Met	Thr	Ser	Arg	Asn	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gln	Leu	
			260					265					270			
TGG	CTC	ATC	ACC	CAC	TAC	CAT	GAA	CAC	GGC	TCC	CTC	TAT	GAC	TTT	CTG	1104
Trp	Leu	Ile	Thr	His	Tyr	His	Glu	His	Gly	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Leu	
			275				280						285			
CAG	AGG	CAG	ACG	CTG	GAG	CCC	CAG	TTG	GCC	CTG	AGG	CTA	GCT	GTG	TCC	1152
Gln	Arg	Gln	Thr	Leu	Glu	Pro	Gln	Leu	Ala	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Val	Ser	
	290					295					300					
CCG	GCC	TGC	GGC	CTG	GGC	CAC	CTA	CAT	GTG	GAG	ATC	TTT	GGC	ACT	CAA	1200
Pro	Ala	Cys	Gly	Leu	Ala	His	Leu	His	Val	Glu	Ile	Phe	Gly	Thr	Gln	
305					310					315					320	
GGC	AAA	CCA	GCC	ATT	GCC	CAT	CGT	GAC	CTC	AAG	AGT	CGC	AAT	GTG	CTG	1248
Gly	Lys	Pro	Ala	Ile	Ala	His	Arg	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	Arg	Asn	Val	Leu	
				325				330						335		
GTC	AAG	ACT	AAC	TTG	CAG	TGT	TGC	ATT	GCA	GAC	CTG	GGA	CTG	GCT	GTG	1296
Val	Lys	Ser	Asn	Leu	Gln	Cys	Cys	Ile	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Val	
			340					345					350			
ATG	CAC	TCA	CAA	AGC	AAC	GAG	TAC	CTG	GAT	ATC	GGC	AAC	ACA	CCC	CGA	1344
Met	His	Ser	Gln	Ser	Asn	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Ile	Gly	Asn	Thr	Pro	Arg	
			355				360					365				
GTG	GGT	ACC	AAA	AGA	TAC	ATG	GCA	CCC	GAG	GTG	CTG	GAT	GAG	CAC	ATC	1392
Val	Gly	Thr	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Leu	Asp	Glu	His	Ile	
	370					375					380					
CGC	ACA	GAC	TGC	TTT	GAG	TCG	TAC	AAG	TGG	ACA	GAC	ATC	TGG	GCC	TTT	1440
Arg	Thr	Asp	Cys	Phe	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Trp	Thr	Asp	Ile	Trp	Ala	Phe	
385					390				395						400	
GGC	CTA	GTG	CTA	TGG	GAG	ATC	GCC	CGG	CGG	ACC	ATC	ATC	AAT	GGC	ATT	1488
Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Trp	Glu	Ile	Ala	Arg	Arg	Thr	Ile	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	
				405				410						415		
GTG	GAG	GAT	TAC	AGG	CCA	CCT	TTC	TAT	GAC	ATG	GTA	CCC	AAT	GAC	CCC	1536
Val	Glu	Asp	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Met	Val	Pro	Asn	Asp	Pro	
			420					425					430			
AGT	TTT	GAG	GAC	ATG	AAA	AAG	GTG	GTG	TGC	GTT	GAC	CAG	CAG	ACA	CCC	1584
Ser	Phe	Glu	Asp	Met	Lys	Lys	Val	Val	Cys	Val	Asp	Gln	Gln	Thr	Pro	
		435					440					445				
ACC	ATC	CCT	AAC	CGG	CTG	GCT	GCA	GAT	CCG	GTC	CTC	TCC	GGG	CTG	GCC	1632
Thr	Ile	Pro	Asn	Arg	Leu	Ala	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ala	
		450				455					460					
CAG	ATG	ATG	AGA	GAG	TGC	TGG	TAC	CCC	AAC	CCC	TCT	GCT	CGC	CTC	ACC	1680
Gln	Met	Met	Arg	Glu	Cys	Trp	Tyr	Pro	Asn	Pro	Ser	Ala	Arg	Leu	Thr	
465					470					475					480	
GCA	CTG	CGC	ATA	AAG	AAG	ACA	TTG	CAG	AAG	CTC	AGT	CAC	AAT	CCA	GAG	1728
Ala	Leu	Arg	Ile	Lys	Lys	Thr	Leu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ser	His	Asn	Pro	Glu	
				485				490						495		

AAG CCC AAA GTG ATT CAC TAGCCCAGGG CCACCAGGCT TCCTCTGCCT 1776  
 Lys Pro Lys Val Ile His  
 500

AAAGTGTGTG CTGGGGAAGA AGACATAGCC TGTCTGGGTA GAGGGAGTGA AGAGAGTGTG 1836  
 CACGCTGCCC TGTGTGTGCC TGCTCAGCTT GCTCCAGCC CATCCAGCCA AAAATACAGC 1896  
 TGAGCTGAAA TTCAAAAAA AAAAAA 1922

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 502 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

Met Thr Leu Gly Ser Phe Arg Arg Gly Leu Leu Met Leu Ser Val Ala  
 1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Leu Thr Gln Gly Arg Leu Ala Lys Pro Ser Lys Leu Val Asn  
 20 25 30

Cys Thr Cys Glu Ser Pro His Cys Lys Arg Pro Phe Cys Gln Gly Ser  
 35 40 45

Trp Cys Thr Val Val Leu Val Arg Glu Gln Gly Arg His Pro Gln Val  
 50 55 60

Tyr Arg Gly Cys Gly Ser Leu Asn Gln Glu Leu Cys Leu Gly Arg Pro  
 65 70 75 80

Thr Glu Phe Leu Asn His His Cys Cys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Cys Asn His  
 85 90 95

Asn Val Ser Leu Met Leu Glu Ala Thr Gln Thr Pro Ser Glu Glu Pro  
 100 105 110

Glu Val Asp Ala His Leu Pro Leu Ile Leu Gly Pro Val Leu Ala Leu  
 115 120 125

Pro Val Leu Val Ala Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Leu Trp Arg Val Arg Arg  
 130 135 140

Arg Gln Glu Lys Gln Arg Asp Leu His Ser Asp Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser  
 145 150 155 160

Leu Ile Leu Lys Ala Ser Glu Gln Ala Asp Ser Met Leu Gly Asp Phe  
 165 170 175

Leu Asp Ser Asp Cys Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe Leu  
 180 185 190

64

Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Val Ala Leu Val Glu Cys Val Gly  
 195 200 205  
 Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Ser Trp His Gly Glu Ser  
 210 215 220  
 Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Gln Ser Trp Phe Arg  
 225 230 235 240  
 Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Asn Thr Val Leu Leu Arg His Asp Asn Ile Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Phe Ile Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Thr Gln Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Trp Leu Ile Thr His Tyr His Glu His Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe Leu  
 275 280 285  
 Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Glu Pro Gln Leu Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Val Ser  
 290 295 300  
 Pro Ala Cys Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Val Glu Ile Phe Gly Thr Gln  
 305 310 315 320  
 Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Arg Asn Val Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Val Lys Ser Asn Leu Gln Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val  
 340 345 350  
 Met His Ser Gln Ser Asn Glu Tyr Leu Asp Ile Gly Asn Thr Pro Arg  
 355 360 365  
 Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu His Ile  
 370 375 380  
 Arg Thr Asp Cys Phe Glu Ser Tyr Lys Trp Thr Asp Ile Trp Ala Phe  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Thr Ile Ile Asn Gly Ile  
 405 410 415  
 Val Glu Asp Tyr Arg Pro Pro Phe Tyr Asp Met Val Pro Asn Asp Pro  
 420 425 430  
 Ser Phe Glu Asp Met Lys Lys Val Val Cys Val Asp Gln Gln Thr Pro  
 435 440 445  
 Thr Ile Pro Asn Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Pro Val Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala  
 450 455 460  
 Gln Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Pro Asn Pro Ser Ala Arg Leu Thr  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Leu Ser His Asn Pro Glu  
 485 490 495  
 Lys Pro Lys Val Ile His  
 500



## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2070 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Mouse

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 217..1812

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

ATTTCATGAGA TGAAGCATA GGTCAAAGCT GTTCGGAGAA ATTGGAAC TA CAGTTTTATC	60
TAGCCACATC TCTGAGAATT CTGAAGAAAG CAGCAGGTGA AAGTCATTGC CAAGTCATTT	120
TGTTCTGTAA GGAAGCCTCC CTCATTCACT TACACCAGTG AGACAGCAGG ACCAGTCATT	180
CAAAGGGCCG TGTACAGGAC GCGTGGCAAT CAGACA ATG ACT CAG CTA TAC ACT	234
Met Thr Gln Leu Tyr Thr	
1 5	
TAC ATC AGA TTA CTG GGA GCC TGT CTG TTC ATC ATT TCT CAT GTT CAA	282
Tyr Ile Arg Leu Leu Gly Ala Cys Leu Phe Ile Ile Ser His Val Gln	
10 15 20	
GGG CAG AAT CTA GAT AGT ATG CTC CAT GGC ACT GGT ATG AAA TCA GAC	330
Gly Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Met Leu His Gly Thr Gly Met Lys Ser Asp	
25 30 35	
TTG GAC CAG AAG AAG CCA GAA AAT GGA GTG ACT TTA GCA CCA GAG GAT	378
Leu Asp Gln Lys Lys Pro Glu Asn Gly Val Thr Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp	
40 45 50	
ACC TTG CCT TTC TTA AAG TGC TAT TGC TCA GGA CAC TGC CCA GAT GAT	426
Thr Leu Pro Phe Leu Lys Cys Tyr Cys Ser Gly His Cys Pro Asp Asp	
55 60 65 70	
GCT ATT AAT AAC ACA TGC ATA ACT AAT GGC CAT TGC TTT GCC ATT ATA	474
Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Cys Ile Thr Asn Gly His Cys Phe Ala Ile Ile	
75 80 85	
GAA GAA GAT GAT CAG GGA GAA ACC ACA TTA ACT TCT GGG TGT ATG AAG	522
Glu Glu Asp Asp Gln Gly Glu Thr Thr Leu Thr Ser Gly Cys Met Lys	
90 95 100	

66

TAT	GAA	GGC	TCT	GAT	TTT	CAA	TGC	AAG	GAT	TCA	CCG	AAA	GGC	CAG	CTA	570
Tyr	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Phe	Gln	Cys	Lys	Asp	Ser	Pro	Lys	Ala	Gln	Leu	
		105					110					115				
CGC	AGG	ACA	ATA	GAA	TGT	TGT	CGG	ACC	AAT	TTG	TGC	AAC	CAG	TAT	TTG	618
Arg	Arg	Thr	Ile	Glu	Cys	Cys	Arg	Thr	Asn	Leu	Cys	Asn	Gln	Tyr	Leu	
		120				125					130					
CAG	CCT	ACA	CTG	CCC	CCT	GTT	GTT	ATA	GGT	CCG	TTC	TTT	GAT	GGC	AGC	666
Gln	Pro	Thr	Leu	Pro	Pro	Val	Val	Ile	Gly	Pro	Phe	Phe	Asp	Gly	Ser	
						140				145					150	
ATC	CGA	TGG	CTG	GTT	GTG	CTC	ATT	TCC	ATG	GCT	GTC	TGT	ATA	GTT	GCT	714
Ile	Arg	Trp	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Ile	Ser	Met	Ala	Val	Cys	Ile	Val	Ala	
				155					160					165		
ATG	ATC	ATC	TTC	TCC	AGC	TGC	TTT	TGC	TAT	AAG	CAT	TAT	TGT	AAG	AGT	762
Met	Ile	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ser	Cys	Phe	Cys	Tyr	Lys	His	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Ser	
			170					175					180			
ATC	TCA	AGC	AGG	GGT	CGT	TAC	AAC	CGT	GAT	TTG	GAA	CAG	GAT	GAA	GCA	810
Ile	Ser	Ser	Arg	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu	Gln	Asp	Glu	Ala	
			185				190					195				
TTT	ATT	CCA	GTA	GGA	GAA	TCA	TTG	AAA	GAC	CTG	ATT	GAC	CAG	TCC	CAA	858
Phe	Ile	Pro	Val	Gly	Glu	Ser	Leu	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gln	Ser	Gln	
		200				205					210					
AGC	TCT	GGG	AGT	GGA	TCT	GGA	TTG	CCT	TTA	TTG	GTT	CAG	CGA	ACT	ATT	906
Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Gln	Arg	Thr	Ile	
		215			220					225					230	
GCC	AAA	CAG	ATT	CAG	ATG	GTT	CGG	CAG	GTT	GGT	AAA	GGC	CGC	TAT	GGA	954
Ala	Lys	Gln	Ile	Gln	Met	Val	Arg	Gln	Val	Gly	Lys	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Gly	
				235					240					245		
GAA	GTA	TGG	ATG	GGT	AAA	TGG	CGT	GGT	GAA	AAA	GTG	GCT	GTC	AAA	GTG	1002
Glu	Val	Trp	Met	Gly	Lys	Trp	Arg	Gly	Glu	Lys	Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Val	
			250				255					260				
TTT	TTT	ACC	ACT	GAA	GAA	GCT	AGC	TGG	TTT	AGA	GAA	ACA	GAA	ATC	TAC	1050
Phe	Phe	Thr	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Trp	Phe	Arg	Glu	Thr	Glu	Ile	Tyr	
		265					270					275				
CAG	ACG	GTG	TTA	ATG	CGT	CAT	GAA	AAT	ATA	CTT	GGT	TTT	ATA	GCT	GCA	1098
Gln	Thr	Val	Leu	Met	Arg	His	Glu	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ala	
		280				285					290					
GAC	ATT	AAA	GGC	ACT	GGT	TCC	TGG	ACT	CAG	CTG	TAT	TTG	ATT	ACT	GAT	1146
Asp	Ile	Lys	Gly	Thr	Gly	Ser	Trp	Thr	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Thr	Asp	
		295			300					305					310	
TAC	CAT	GAA	AAT	GGA	TCT	CTC	TAT	GAC	TTC	CTG	AAA	TGT	GCC	ACA	CTA	1194
Tyr	His	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Leu	Lys	Cys	Ala	Thr	Leu	
				315					320					325		
GAC	ACC	AGA	GCC	CTA	CTC	AAG	TTA	GCT	TAT	TCT	GCT	GCT	TGT	GGT	CTG	1242
Asp	Thr	Arg	Ala	Leu	Leu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Ala	Cys	Gly	Leu	
			330					335					340			

09063006 074401  
 107720 09063006

TGC CAC CTC CAC ACA GAA ATT TAT GGT ACC CAA GGG AAG CCT GCA ATT Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile 345 350 355	1290
GCT CAT CGA GAC CTG AAG AGC AAA AAC ATC CTT ATT AAG AAA AAT GGA Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Gly 360 365 370	1338
AGT TGC TGT ATT GCT GAC CTG GGC CTA GCT GTT AAA TTC AAC AGT GAT Ser Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Lys Phe Asn Ser Asp 375 380 385 390	1386
ACA AAT GAA GTT GAC ATA CCC TTG AAT ACC AGG GTG GGC ACC AAG CGG Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Ile Pro Leu Asn Thr Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg 395 400 405	1434
TAC ATG GCT CCA GAA GTG CTG GAT GAA AGC CTG AAT AAA AAC CAT TTC Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Ser Leu Asn Lys Asn His Phe 410 415 420	1482
CAG CCC TAC ATC ATG GCT GAC ATC TAT AGC TTT GGT TTG ATC ATT TGG Gln Pro Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ile Ile Trp 425 430 435	1530
GAA ATG GCT CGT CGT TGT ATT ACA GGA GGA ATC GTG GAG GAA TAT CAA Glu Met Ala Arg Arg Cys Ile Thr Gly Gly Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln 440 445 450	1578
TTA CCA TAT TAC AAC ATG GTG CCC AGT GAC CCA TCC TAT GAG GAC ATG Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Met Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met 455 460 465 470	1626
CGT GAG GTT GTG TGT GTG AAA CGC TTG CGG CCA ATC GTG TCT AAC CGC Arg Glu Val Val Cys Val Lys Arg Leu Arg Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Arg 475 480 485	1674
TGG AAC AGC GAT GAA TGT CTT CGA GCA GTT TTG AAG CTA ATG TCA GAA Trp Asn Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Arg Ala Val Leu Lys Leu Met Ser Glu 490 495 500	1722
TGT TGG GCC CAT AAT CCA GCC TCC AGA CTC ACA GCT TTG AGA ATC AAG Cys Trp Ala His Asn Pro Ala Ser Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys 505 510 515	1770
AAG ACA CTT GCA AAA ATG GTT GAA TCC CAG GAT GTA AAG ATT Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Val Glu Ser Gln Asp Val Lys Ile 520 525 530	1812
TGACAATTAA ACAATTTTGA GGGAGAATTT AGACTGCAAG AACTTCTTCA CCCAAGGAAT	1872
GGGTGGGATT AGCATGGAAT AGGATGTTGA GTTGGTTTCC AGACTCCTTC CTCTACATCT	1932
TCACAGGCTG CTAACAGTAA ACCTTACCGT ACTCTACAGA ATACAAGATT GGAACCTTGA	1992
ACTTCAAACA TGTCATTCTT TATATATGAC AGCTTTGTTT TAATGTGGGG TTTTTTGT	2052
TGCTTTTTTT GTTTTGT	2070

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 532 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

Met Thr Gln Leu Tyr Thr Tyr Ile Arg Leu Leu Gly Ala Cys Leu Phe  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ile Ile Ser His Val Gln Gly Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Met Leu His Gly  
 20 25 30  
 Thr Gly Met Lys Ser Asp Leu Asp Gln Lys Lys Pro Glu Asn Gly Val  
 35 40 45  
 Thr Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp Thr Leu Pro Phe Leu Lys Cys Tyr Cys Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Gly His Cys Pro Asp Asp Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Cys Ile Thr Asn Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 His Cys Phe Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Asp Asp Gln Gly Glu Thr Thr Leu  
 85 90 95  
 Thr Ser Gly Cys Met Lys Tyr Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Gln Cys Lys Asp  
 100 105 110  
 Ser Pro Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Arg Thr Ile Glu Cys Cys Arg Thr Asn  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Cys Asn Gln Tyr Leu Gln Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro Val Val Ile Gly  
 130 135 140  
 Pro Phe Phe Asp Gly Ser Ile Arg Trp Leu Val Val Leu Ile Ser Met  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Val Cys Ile Val Ala Met Ile Ile Phe Ser Ser Cys Phe Cys Tyr  
 165 170 175  
 Lys His Tyr Cys Lys Ser Ile Ser Ser Arg Gly Arg Tyr Asn Arg Asp  
 180 185 190  
 Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Ala Phe Ile Pro Val Gly Glu Ser Leu Lys Asp  
 195 200 205  
 Leu Ile Asp Gln Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met Val Arg Gln Val  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys Trp Arg Gly Glu  
 245 250 255

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Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Thr Glu Glu Ala Ser Trp Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg His Glu Asn Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly Ser Trp Thr Gln  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Lys Cys Ala Thr Leu Asp Thr Arg Ala Leu Leu Lys Leu Ala Tyr  
 325 330 335  
 Ser Ala Ala Cys Gly Leu Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gly Thr  
 340 345 350  
 Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile  
 355 360 365  
 Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Gly Ser Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala  
 370 375 380  
 Val Lys Phe Asn Ser Asp Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Ile Pro Leu Asn Thr  
 385 390 395 400  
 Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Ser  
 405 410 415  
 Leu Asn Lys Asn His Phe Gln Pro Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ser  
 420 425 430  
 Phe Gly Leu Ile Ile Trp Glu Met Ala Arg Arg Cys Ile Thr Gly Gly  
 435 440 445  
 Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Met Val Pro Ser Asp  
 450 455 460  
 Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met Arg Glu Val Val Cys Val Lys Arg Leu Arg  
 465 470 475 480  
 Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Arg Trp Asn Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Arg Ala Val  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Lys Leu Met Ser Glu Cys Trp Ala His Asn Pro Ala Ser Arg Leu  
 500 505 510  
 Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Val Glu Ser Gln  
 515 520 525  
 Asp Val Lys Ile  
 530

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 2160 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Mouse

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 10..1524

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

CGCGGTTAC ATG GCG GAG TCG GCC GGA GCC TCC TCC TTC TTC CCC CTT	48
Met Ala Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Pro Leu	
1 5 10	
GTT GTC CTC CTG CTC GCC GGC AGC GGC GGG TCC GCG CCC CGG GGG ATC	96
Val Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Arg Gly Ile	
15 20 25	
CAG GCT CTG CTG TGT GCG TGC ACC AGC TGC CTA CAG ACC AAC TAC ACC	144
Gln Ala Leu Leu Cys Ala Cys Thr Ser Cys Leu Gln Thr Asn Tyr Thr	
30 35 40 45	
TGT GAG ACA GAT GCG GCT TGC ATG GTC TCC ATC TTT AAC CTG GAT GGC	192
Cys Glu Thr Asp Gly Ala Cys Met Val Ser Ile Phe Asn Leu Asp Gly	
50 55 60	
GTG GAG CAC CAT GTA CGT ACC TGC ATC CCC AAG GTC GAG CTG GTT CCT	240
Val Glu His His Val Arg Thr Cys Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Leu Val Pro	
65 70 75	
GCT GGA AAG CCC TTC TAC TGC CTG AGT TCA GAG GAT CTG CGC AAC ACA	288
Ala Gly Lys Pro Phe Tyr Cys Leu Ser Ser Glu Asp Leu Arg Asn Thr	
80 85 90	
CAC TGC TGC TAT ATT GAC TTC TGC AAC AAG ATT GAC CTC AGG GTC CCC	336
His Cys Cys Tyr Ile Asp Phe Cys Asn Lys Ile Asp Leu Arg Val Pro	
95 100 105	
AGC GGA CAC CTC AAG GAG CCT GCG CAC CCC TCC ATG TGG GGC CCT GTG	384
Ser Gly His Leu Lys Glu Pro Ala His Pro Ser Met Trp Gly Pro Val	
110 115 120 125	
GAG CTG GTC GGC ATC ATC GCC GGC CCC GTC TTC CTC CTC TTC CTT ATC	432
Glu Leu Val Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly Pro Val Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile	
130 135 140	

ATT	ATC	ATC	GTC	TTC	CTG	GTC	ATC	AAC	TAT	CAC	CAG	CGT	GTC	TAC	CAT	480
Ile	Ile	Ile	Val	Phe	Leu	Val	Ile	Asn	Tyr	His	Gln	Arg	Val	Tyr	His	
			145					150					155			
AAC	CGC	CAG	AGG	TTG	GAC	ATG	GAG	GAC	CCC	TCT	TGC	GAG	ATG	TGT	CTC	528
Asn	Arg	Gln	Arg	Leu	Asp	Met	Glu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Cys	Glu	Met	Cys	Leu	
			160				165					170				
TCC	AAA	GAC	AAG	ACG	CTC	CAG	GAT	CTC	GTC	TAC	GAC	CTC	TCC	ACG	TCA	576
Ser	Lys	Asp	Lys	Thr	Leu	Gln	Asp	Leu	Val	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ser	
	175				180						185					
GGG	TCT	GGC	TCA	GGG	TTA	CCC	CTT	TTT	GTC	CAG	CGC	ACA	GTG	GCC	CGA	624
Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Phe	Val	Gln	Arg	Thr	Val	Ala	Arg	
190				195					200				205			
ACC	ATT	GTT	TTA	CAA	GAG	ATT	ATC	GGC	AAG	GGC	CGG	TTC	GGG	GAA	GTA	672
Thr	Ile	Val	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ile	Gly	Lys	Gly	Arg	Phe	Gly	Glu	Val	
			210					215					220			
TGG	CGT	GGT	CGC	TGG	AGG	GGT	GGT	GAC	GTG	GCT	GTG	AAA	ATC	TTC	TCT	720
Trp	Arg	Gly	Arg	Trp	Arg	Gly	Gly	Asp	Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Ile	Phe	Ser	
			225					230					235			
TCT	CGT	GAA	GAA	CGG	TCT	TGG	TTC	CGT	GAA	GCA	GAG	ATC	TAC	CAG	ACC	768
Ser	Arg	Glu	Glu	Arg	Ser	Trp	Phe	Arg	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Thr	
		240					245					250				
GTC	ATG	CTG	CGC	CAT	GAA	AAC	ATC	CTT	GGC	TTT	ATT	GCT	GCT	GAC	AAT	816
Val	Met	Leu	Arg	His	Glu	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ala	Asp	Asn	
	255				260						265					
AAA	GAT	AAT	GGC	ACC	TGG	ACC	CAG	CTG	TGG	CTT	GTC	TCT	GAC	TAT	CAC	864
Lys	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	Trp	Thr	Gln	Leu	Trp	Leu	Val	Ser	Asp	Tyr	His	
270					275				280						285	
GAG	CAT	GGC	TCA	CTG	TTT	GAT	TAT	CTG	AAC	CGC	TAC	ACA	GTG	ACC	ATT	912
Glu	His	Gly	Ser	Leu	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	
			290						295				300			
GAG	GGA	ATG	ATT	AAG	CTA	GCC	TTG	TCT	GCA	GCC	AGT	GGT	TTG	GCA	CAC	960
Glu	Gly	Met	Ile	Lys	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ala	His	
			305					310					315			
CTG	CAT	ATG	GAG	ATT	GTG	GGC	ACT	CAA	GGG	AAG	CCG	GGA	ATT	GCT	CAT	1008
Leu	His	Met	Glu	Ile	Val	Gly	Thr	Gln	Gly	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ile	Ala	His	
		320					325					330				
CGA	GAC	TTG	AAG	TCA	AAG	AAC	ATC	CTG	GTG	AAA	AAA	AAT	GGC	ATG	TGT	1056
Arg	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	Lys	Asn	Ile	Leu	Val	Lys	Lys	Asn	Gly	Met	Cys	
		335				340					345					
GCC	ATT	G														

GCT CCT GAA GTC CTT GAC GAG ACA ATC AAC ATG AAG CAC TTT GAC TCC Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Asp Ser 385 390 395	1200
TTC AAA TGT GCC GAC ATC TAT GCC CTC GGG CTT GTC TAC TGG GAG ATT Phe Lys Cys Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Tyr Trp Glu Ile 400 405 410	1248
GCA CGA AGA TGC AAT TCT GGA GGA GTC CAT GAA GAC TAT CAA CTG CCG Ala Arg Arg Cys Asn Ser Gly Gly Val His Glu Asp Tyr Gln Leu Pro 415 420 425	1296
TAT TAC GAC TTA GTG CCC TCC GAC CCT TCC ATT GAG GAG ATG CGA AAG Tyr Tyr Asp Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Glu Glu Met Arg Lys 430 435 440 445	1344
GTT GTA TGT GAC CAG AAG CTA CGG CCC AAT GTC CCC AAC TGG TGG CAG Val Val Cys Asp Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Val Pro Asn Trp Trp Gln 450 455 460	1392
AGT TAT GAG GCC TTG CGA GTG ATG GGA AAG ATG ATG CGG GAG TGC TGG Ser Tyr Glu Ala Leu Arg Val Met Gly Lys Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp 465 470 475	1440
TAC GCC AAT GGT GCT GCC CGT CTG ACA GCT CTG CGC ATC AAG AAG ACT Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr 480 485 490	1488
CTG TCC CAG CTA AGC GTG CAG GAA GAT GTG AAG ATT TAAGCTGTTT Leu Ser Gln Leu Ser Val Gln Glu Asp Val Lys Ile 495 500 505	1534
CTCTGCCTAC ACAAGAACC TGGGCAGTGA GGATGACTGC AGCCACCGTG CAAGCGTCGT	1594
GGAGGCCTAT CCTCTTGTTC CTGCCCGGCC CTCTGGCAGA GCCCTGGCCT GCAAGAGGGA	1654
CAGAGCCTGG GAGACGGCGG CACTCCCGTT GGGTTTGAGA CAGACACTTT TTATATTTAC	1714
CTCCTGATGG CATGGAGACC TGAGCAAATC ATGTAGTCAC TCAATGCCAC AACTCAAAC	1774
GCTTCAGTGG GAAGTACAGA GACCCAGTGC ATTGCGTGTG CAGGAGCGTG AGGTGCTGGG	1834
CTCGCCAGGA GGGGCCCCCA TACCTTGTGG TCCACTGGGC TGCAGGTTTT CCTCCAGGGA	1894
CCAGTCAACT GGCATCAAGA TATTGAGAGG AACCGGAAGT TTCTCCCTCC TTCCCGTAGC	1954
AGTCCTGAGC CACACCATCC TTCTCATGGA CATCCGGAGG ACTGCCCTTA GAGACACAAC	2014
CTGCTGCCTG TCTGTCCAGC CAAGTGGCCA TGTGCCGAGG TGTGTCCAC ATTGTGCTG	2074
GTCTGTGCCA CGCCCGTGTG TGTGTGTGTG TGTGTGAGTG AGTGTGTGTG TGTACACTTA	2134
ACCTGCTTGA GCTTCTGTGC ATGTGT	2160

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 505 amino acids



(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

Met	Ala	Glu	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser	Phe	Pro	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	1	5	10	15
Leu	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ile	Gln	Ala	Leu	20	25	30
Leu	Cys	Ala	Cys	Thr	Ser	Cys	Leu	Gln	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Cys	Glu	Thr	35	40	45
Asp	Gly	Ala	Cys	Met	Val	Ser	Ile	Phe	Asn	Leu	Asp	Gly	Val	Glu	His	50	55	60
His	Val	Arg	Thr	Cys	Ile	Pro	Lys	Val	Glu	Leu	Val	Pro	Ala	Gly	Lys	65	70	75
Pro	Phe	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Glu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Asn	Thr	His	Cys	Cys	85	90	95
Tyr	Ile	Asp	Phe	Cys	Asn	Lys	Ile	Asp	Leu	Arg	Val	Pro	Ser	Gly	His	100	105	110
Leu	Lys	Glu	Pro	Ala	His	Pro	Ser	Met	Trp	Gly	Pro	Val	Glu	Leu	Val	115	120	125
Gly	Ile	Ile	Ala	Gly	Pro	Val	Phe	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ile	130	135	140
Val	Phe	Leu	Val	Ile	Asn	Tyr	His	Gln	Arg	Val	Tyr	His	Asn	Arg	Gln	145	150	155
Arg	Leu	Asp	Met	Glu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Cys	Glu	Met	Cys	Leu	Ser	Lys	Asp	165	170	175
Lys	Thr	Leu	Gln	Asp	Leu	Val	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	180	185	190
Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Phe	Val	Gln	Arg	Thr	Val	Ala	Arg	Thr	Ile	Val	195	200	205
Leu	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ile	Gly	Lys	Gly	Arg	Phe	Gly	Glu	Val	Trp	Arg	Gly	210	215	220
Arg	Trp	Arg	Gly	Gly	Asp	Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ser	Arg	Glu	225	230	235
Glu	Arg	Ser	Trp	Phe	Arg	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Thr	Val	Met	Leu	245	250	255
Arg	His	Glu	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ala	Asp	Asn	Lys	Asp	Asn	260	265	270

Gly Thr Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His Glu His Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Ile Glu Gly Met  
 290 295 300  
 Ile Lys Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Met  
 305 310 315 320  
 Glu Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Gly Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Met Cys Ala Ile Ala  
 340 345 350  
 Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ala Val Thr Asp Thr Ile Asp  
 355 360 365  
 Ile Ala Pro Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu  
 370 375 380  
 Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Asp Ser Phe Lys Cys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Tyr Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg  
 405 410 415  
 Cys Asn Ser Gly Gly Val His Glu Asp Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asp  
 420 425 430  
 Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Glu Glu Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys  
 435 440 445  
 Asp Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Val Pro Asn Trp Trp Gln Ser Tyr Glu  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Leu Arg Val Met Gly Lys Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Ala Asn  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ser Gln  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Ser Val Gln Glu Asp Val Lys Ile  
 500 505

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

## (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1952 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:  
(A) ORGANISM: Mouse

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

[illegible]

TAC Tyr	AGC Ser	ATT Ile	GGG Gly	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	GAC Asp	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	TAC Tyr	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	CCT Pro	GGA Gly	GAG Glu	708
TCC Ser	CTG Leu	AGA Arg	GAC Asp	TTG Leu	ATC Ile	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	TCT Ser	CAG Gln	ACC Ser	TCG Ser	GCA Gly	AGT Ser	GGA Gly	TCA Ser	756
GGC Gly	CTC Leu	CCT Pro	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	GTC Val	CAA Gln	AGG Arg	ACA Thr	ATA Ile	GCT Ala	AAG Lys	CAA Gln	ATT Ile	CAG Gln	ATG Met	804
GTG Val	AAG Lys	CAG Gln	ATT Ile	GGA Gly	AAA Lys	GGC Gly	CGC Arg	TAT Tyr	GGC Gly	GAG Glu	GTG Val	TGG Trp	ATG Met	GGA Gly	AAG Lys	852
TGG Trp	CGT Arg	GGA Gly	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	GTG Val	GCT Ala	GTG Val	AAA Lys	GTG Val	TTC Phe	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	ACG Thr	GAG Glu	GAA Glu	900
GCC Ala	AGC Ser	TGG Trp	TTC Phe	CGA Arg	GAG Glu	ACT Thr	GAG Glu	ATA Ile	TAT Tyr	CAG Gln	ACG Thr	GTC Val	CTG Leu	ATG Met	CGG Arg	948
CAT His	GAG Glu	AAT Asn	ATT Ile	CTG Leu	GGG Gly	TTC Phe	ATT Ile	GCT Ala	GCA Ala	GAT Asp	ATC Ile	AAA Lys	GGG Gly	ACT Thr	GGG Gly	996
TCC Ser	TGG Trp	ACT Thr	CAG Gln	TTG Leu	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	ACA Thr	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr	CAT His	GAA Glu	AAC Asn	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	1044
CTT Leu	TAT Tyr	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	TCC Ser	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	TTA Leu	GAC Asp	GCA Ala	AAG Lys	TCC Ser	ATG Met	CTG Leu	1092
AAG Lys	CTA Leu	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr	TCC Ser	TCT Ser	GTC Val	AGC Ser	CGC Gly	CTA Leu	TGC Cys	CAT His	TTA Leu	CAC His	ACG Thr	GAA Glu	1140
ATC Ile	TTT Phe	AGC Ser	ACT Thr	CAA Gln	GGC Gly	AAG Lys	CCA Pro	GCA Ala	ATC Ile	GCC Ala	CAT His	CGA Arg	GAC Asp	TTG Leu	AAA Lys	1188
AGT Ser	AAA Lys	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	GTG Val	AAG Lys	AAA Lys	AAT Asn	GGA Gly	ACT Thr	TGC Cys	TGC Cys	ATA Ile	GCA Ala	GAC Asp	1236
CTG Leu	GGC Gly	TTG Leu	GCT Ala	GTC Val	AAG Lys	TTC Phe	ATT Ile	AGT Ser	GAC Asp	ACA Thr	AAT Asn	GAG Glu	GTT Val	GAC Asp	ATC Ile	1284
CCA Pro	CCC Pro	AAC Asn	ACC Thr	CGG Arg	GTT Val	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	AAG Lys	CGC Arg	TAT Tyr	ATG Met	CCT Pro	CCA Pro	GAA Glu	GTG Val	1332
CTG Leu	GAC Asp	GAG Glu	AGC Ser	TTG Leu	AAT Asn	AGA Arg	CAT His	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	TCC Ser	TAC Tyr	ATT Ile	ATG Met	GCT Ala		1380

GAC ATG TAC AGC TTT GGA CTC ATC CTC TGG GAG ATT GCA AGG AGA TGT Asp Met Tyr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ile Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Cys 400 405 410	1428
GTT TCT GGA GGT ATA GTG GAA GAA TAC CAG CTT CCC TAT CAC GAC CTG Val Ser Gly Gly Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr His Asp Leu 415 420 425 430	1476
GTG CCC AGT GAC CCT TCT TAT GAG GAC ATG AGA GAA ATT CTC TGC ATG Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met Arg Glu Ile Val Cys Met 435 440 445	1524
AAG AAG TTA CGG CCT TCA TTC CCC AAT CGA TGG AGC AGT GAT GAG TGT Lys Lys Leu Arg Pro Ser Phe Pro Asn Arg Trp Ser Ser Asp Glu Cys 450 455 460	1572
CTC AGG CAG ATG GGG AAG CTT ATG ACA GAG TGC TGG GCG CAG AAT CCT Leu Arg Gln Met Gly Lys Leu Met Thr Glu Cys Trp Ala Gln Asn Pro 465 470 475	1620
GCC TCC AGG CTG ACG GCC CTG AGA GTT AAG AAA ACC CTT GCC AAA ATG Ala Ser Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Lys Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met 480 485 490	1668
TCA GAG TCC CAG GAC ATT AAA CTC TGACGTCAGA TACTTGTGGA CAGAGCAAGA Ser Glu Ser Gln Asp Ile Lys Leu 495 500	1722
ATTTCACAGA AGCATCGTTA GCCCAAGCCT TGAACGTTAG CCTACTGCCC AGTGAGTTCA	1782
GACTTTCCTG GAAGAGAGCA CCGTGGGCAG ACACAGAGGA ACCCAGAAAC ACGGATTCAT	1842
CATGGCTTTC TGAGGAGGAG AAAGTGTTTG GGTAAGTTGT TCAAGATATG ATGCATGTTG	1902
CTTTCTAAGA AAGCCCTGTA TTTTGAATTA CCATTTTTTTT ATAAAAAAAAA	1952

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 502 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

Met	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ser	Ser	Gly	Lys	Leu	Asn	Val	Gly	Thr	Lys	Lys	Glu
1				5					10					15	
Asp	Gly	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Pro	Thr	Pro	Arg	Pro	Lys	Ile	Leu	Arg	Cys
			20					25					30		
Lys	Cys	His	His	His	Cys	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ser	Val	Asn	Asn	Ile	Cys	Ser
		35					40				45				
Thr	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Cys	Phe	Thr	Met	Ile	Glu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Ser	Gly	Met
	50					55					60				

09903063 07404  
 09903063 07404

78

Pro Val Val Thr Ser Gly Cys Leu Gly Leu Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Gln  
 65 70 75 80  
 Cys Arg Asp Thr Pro Ile Pro His Gln Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu Cys Cys  
 85 90 95  
 Thr Glu Arg Asn Glu Cys Asn Lys Asp Leu His Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro  
 100 105 110  
 Leu Lys Asp Arg Asp Phe Val Asp Gly Pro Ile His His Lys Ala Leu  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Ile Ser Val Thr Val Cys Ser Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Ile Ile Leu  
 130 135 140  
 Phe Cys Tyr Phe Arg Tyr Lys Arg Gln Glu Ala Arg Pro Arg Tyr Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ile Gly Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Thr Tyr Ile Pro Pro Gly Glu Ser Leu  
 165 170 175  
 Arg Asp Leu Ile Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Pro Leu Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met Val Lys  
 195 200 205  
 Gln Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys Trp Arg  
 210 215 220  
 Gly Glu Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Thr Glu Glu Ala Ser  
 225 230 235 240  
 Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg His Glu  
 245 250 255  
 Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly Ser Trp  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Gln Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu Tyr  
 275 280 285  
 Asp Tyr Leu Lys Ser Thr Thr Leu Asp Ala Lys Ser Met Leu Lys Leu  
 290 295 300  
 Ala Tyr Ser Ser Val Ser Gly Leu Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile Phe  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ser Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys  
 325 330 335  
 Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Thr Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly  
 340 345 350  
 Leu Ala Val Lys Phe Ile Ser Asp Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Ile Pro Pro  
 355 360 365  
 Asn Thr Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Pro Pro Glu Val Leu Asp  
 370 375 380

79

Glu Ser Leu Asn Arg Asn His Phe Gln Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Met  
 385 390 395 400  
 Tyr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ile Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Cys Val Ser  
 405 410 415  
 Gly Gly Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr His Asp Leu Val Pro  
 420 425 430  
 Ser Asp Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met Arg Glu Ile Val Cys Met Lys Lys  
 435 440 445  
 Leu Arg Pro Ser Phe Pro Asn Arg Trp Ser Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Arg  
 450 455 460  
 Gln Met Gly Lys Leu Met Thr Glu Cys Trp Ala Gln Asn Pro Ala Ser  
 465 470 475 480  
 Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Lys Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Ser Glu  
 485 490 495  
 Ser Gln Asp Ile Lys Leu  
 500

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

GCGGATCCTG TTGTGAACGN AATATGTC

28

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

GCGATCCGTC GCAGTCAAAA TTTT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 21:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 21:

GCGGATCCGC GATATATTAA AAGCAA

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 22:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 22:

CGGAATTCTG GTGCCATATA

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 37 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO



(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 23:

ATTCAAGGGC ACATCAACTT CATTGTGTC ACTGTTG

37

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 24:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 24:

GCGGATCCAC CATGGCGGAG TCGGCC

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 25:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 25:

AACACCGGGC CGGCGATGAT

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 26:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: Internal

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 26:

Gly Xaa Gly Xaa Xaa Gly  
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 27:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 27:

Asp Phe Lys Ser Arg Asn  
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 28:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 28:

Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn  
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(11) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 29:

Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met  
1 5